

ARMY



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SYRACUSE was the objective point this week of the New York veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, and one result of the action of the State encampment in session there was the election of General Newton M. Curtis as Department Commander for the ensuing year.

NO RETIREMENTS have been or will be made to fill the two existing vacancies on the disability retired list until another vacancy occurs when the three captains of Infantry—Kelton, DeLany and Downey—as stated in the JOURNAL some time ago, will be retired. By the time the fourth vacancy occurs it is presumed the Department will be prepared to retire Major Gardiner.

We publish this week an interesting letter from the Comte de Paris, in which he pays his compliments to General Butler, who recently made a display of demagoguery at his expense. The arrangements actually proposed for the reunion at Gettysburg next summer provide for an address of welcome by Bishop Potter of New York; an oration by George William Curtis, and a poem by George Parsons Lathrop, the son-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne and a gentleman of high reputation in literary circles as a novelist, essayist and poet.

We begin this week the publication, in supplement to the JOURNAL, of a work on tactics or system of drill for foot troops, by Captain S. A. Day, U.S.A., and at the request of the author invite criticism of the same by all who may feel sufficient interest in the subject, especially officers of the Army and National Guard. Nothing but what are regarded as the essentials of the system will be published at this time—the manual of arms, plates, command, etc., being omitted. Should what is published receive the commendation he has reason to expect, it is the intention of the author to submit the whole to the board now in session in Washington, with a view to its adoption for use in the Army. The pages containing the tactics are so arranged that they can be separated from the rest of the paper, if desired.

MR. JOHN C. ROPES has in Scribner's Magazine for March the first of his illustrated articles on the Waterloo campaign, in which he expresses the opinion that luck stood the Duke of Wellington in good stead at Ligny. He was mistaken as to the movements of the enemy, and the division of the Guards, the arrival of which assured the safety of the Army, marched from Braine le Comte to Neville without orders. If d'Erlan had come up in due course of time, the motley force under Wellington would have been not merely forced to retire, it would have been routed. Nothing but accident prevented the destruction of the fraction of his Army, which was all the English General, hampered as he was by the consequences of his erroneous conjecture as to the direction of the French advance, was able to get together at Quatre Bras.

THE American Shipping and Industrial League, at their convention in New Orleans last week, adopted resolutions calling upon Congress for the extension of foreign commerce by fostering the American merchant marine. To this end they recommended the passage of the bill allowing a payment to American steam vessels of thirty cents a ton for each one thousand miles sailed. A vote of

thanks was tendered by the convention to the Secretary of the U. S. Navy for his earnest advocacy of the establishment of a naval reserve, and to Admiral D. D. Porter for his earnest advocacy of a revival of the merchant marine by liberal appropriations by the National Government.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "It is a well accepted fact that Congress would long ago have done something to ameliorate the condition of some branches of the Army had it not been for the conflicting interests of the officers concerned." For this reason he objects to a petition against the Wheeler bill which is being circulated, as further complicating a much confused subject. General Wheeler's bill, he says, "provides for a number of original vacancies and accepts the fairest method yet suggested for filling them." He says that "it is well for the memorialists to remember that in the past a large part of similar vacancies have been filled from civil life, and it would be reckoning beyond human nature to expect Congress and the President to sacrifice entirely such an amount of patronage."

A NAVAL correspondent referring to the excellent effect of the new system of monthly payments in the Army, asks why the other branch of the Service should not also receive their pay monthly. He says: "The custom of seafaring men has always been to receive their pay at the end of the cruise, and the Navy 'Blue Book' merely says that commanding officers may pay each man a portion of his pay, according to conduct, but when Jack signs articles in the Navy, he signs for 'wages per month.' He actually draws what his commanding officer sees fit to give him while the same commanding officer, whose pay is per annum, draws it all as fast as it accrues and at as frequent intervals as he sees fit. If treating enlisted men like intelligent human beings works well in the Army why should it not also in the Navy? Is it not time that a Government contract in the shipping articles was respected just as well as any other contract?"

FROM the report received by Secretary Whitney, relative to the defective beams furnished to the steel cruiser *Charleston*, it appears that the chief difficulty and weakness in the beams which failed while being moulded to shape, arose from the necessity of punching the required bolt holes through the flanges instead of drilling them. In every instance of fracture it was found that the initial crack was at some point in the circumference of a punched hole. It has long been the practice in all boiler work under the instructions of the Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department to drill all rivet and bolt holes, and especially has this been the case since the introduction of mild steel for boilers. The punching of the holes in the *Charleston*'s beams was in reality a test of the material not called for nor contemplated. The Chief Constructor proposes to have "all beams so located as to require unusual strain be annealed before being placed in the ship." This may serve to render the punching process less disastrous as a starting point for fracture, but it seems to be a round about way of improving the resultant work in a steel ship. The experience which has been sufficient to enable an officer to design and supervise a wooden ship may be wholly insufficient when it comes to steel ships. Here the advice of skilled talent in metal working is required if we would avoid the repetition of errors in metallurgical manipulation.

THE withdrawal of Sir Henry Halford from the British Small Arms Commission is explained by the statement made by him in a lecture delivered on Feb. 3 on the new service magazine gun. The Commission had decided to adopt a bullet covered with copper and it was found that a bullet covered with this or other material produced such friction in a clear barrel that the lead under the cover was melted. Sir Henry discovered and patented a method of curing this by the use of a non-conductor, and thereupon resigned from the Commission. In the lecture before the Aldershot Military Society, to which we refer, he described the new magazine gun recommended for adoption by the British service. To begin with, it is the Lee, which we have long known to be the favorite. In reference to it Sir Henry said: "It has a handy magazine in front of the trigger guard, for it can be quickly taken off and another put in its place or it can be loaded by simply putting a number of cartridges in this way [showing how], so that we get in this rifle both systems, and it can further be used as a single loader by cutting off the magazine altogether. It appears to me a matter of common sense that this rifle is the best to adopt. A man may have a number of these magazines by him which he may use to advantage; but at the same time he need not be dependent upon having a fresh magazine issued to him, but can always have his magazine ready when it is wanted. There is no type of fixed magazine that is perfect. The Schuhloff is loaded from the side and is very complicated, and a rifle which, once out of order, cannot be repaired on the field. To contrast it with our rifle. For instance, it will take at least an hour to take the spring out of the Schuhloff and put another in. This rifle can have the spring taken out in two or three seconds," [this the lecturer did before the audience.]

The recoil of the new rifle is about one-fourth that of the old. It has the Metford barrel that shoots as well dirty as clean. It has a small calibre so that 115 rounds for it can be carried as easily as 70 for the Martini and 70 ammunition wagons will do the work of 115. It increases the danger distance from 400 up to 500 yards. Instead of rising six or eight feet the bullet will never rise over five and for practical purposes they could elevate for 300 yards and be able to hit with that sight without any difficulty up to 400 yards. Next as to the explosive to be used the lecturer said: "We take Curtis and Harvey, No. 6 for instance, but that takes up a great deal of room, and the Swiss have managed to compress their powder in such a way that they can put 70 grains into the space occupied by 55 of our powder. It is quite true that powders for small arms are in their infancy. We hear of nitrate powder, smokeless powder which will be suitable and accurate for rifles. So far I believe it has not been used with success. The French find it will not keep. For use it is impossible to take a powder that will not keep for at least ten years. If we adopt a powder without adequate time being taken to test its storage capabilities, it will be a bad thing for the country. But we can take Rubini powder and work with that, and meanwhile make experiments with these nitrate powders and see if anything can be done towards getting a smokeless powder for the future."

Finally, in the stock of the rifle a receptacle has been made for the jag and oil bottle which soldiers are always losing and additional sights have been added, so that a man need not strain his neck to look over a high back sight.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COL. E. P. VOLLM, U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. of Texas, will spend the summer abroad.

LIEUTENANT J. T. ANDERSON, 16th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Texas, is visiting at Columbus, Ohio.

GENERAL A. W. GREENLY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Greenly spent a portion of this week visiting friends in New York City.

CHAPLAIN J. O. RAYNER, U. S. A., retired, living at San Mateo, Cal., celebrated his 65th birthday on Sunday last.

CAPTAIN W. N. SAGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is at Foster Brook, Pennsylvania.

LIEUTENANT W. A. KIMBALL, 14th U. S. Infantry, left Vancouver Barracks, W. T., last week on a month's leave.

"If," says Colonel Dyer, of St. Louis, "the convention will nominate Sheridan and Lincoln we will sweep the country."

LIEUTENANT F. B. FOWLER, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Huachuca from a tour of special service at San Carlos, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT C. D. PARKHURST, 4th U. S. Artillery, was expected to leave Fort Snelling, Minn., this week on a month's visit East.

CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS VALOIS, U. S. A., retired, who has been abroad for a long time past, is now at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. H. H. PESKINE, 13th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bayard, N. M., is a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

A DAUGHTER was born at West Point, N. Y., Feb. 10, to the wife of Lieut. G. H. G. Gale, 4th U. S. Art., of the Department of Mathematics.

CAPTAIN W. H. ARTHUR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, on leave from Fort Niagara, N. Y., is located at 137 East 21st street, New York City.

GENERAL W. A. HAMMOND, U. S. A., retired, of New York City, was robbed of a gold watch and chain a few evenings ago while returning home from the theatre.

MAJOR E. N. BENSON, read on Wednesday a paper entitled, "Union League in the War," before a large audience at the United Service Club, 1433 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SHALER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York City this week, on his way from West Troy to the proving grounds at Sandy Hook.

LIEUTENANT F. W. MANSFIELD, 11th U. S. Infantry, who is now visiting at the Presidio of San Francisco, will remain on the Pacific coast a few weeks longer before returning to Sackett's Harbor.

PROFESSOR C. F. JOHNSON, of Trinity College, will be the poet and the Hon. Henry C. Robinson the orator at the dedication, June 19 next, at Hartford, Conn., of the equestrian statue in honor of General Putnam.

LIEUTENANT JOHN F. MORRISON, 20th U. S. Infantry, is highly complimented by the Leavenworth Times for his efforts to bring the military department of the State Agricultural College of Kansas to a high state of efficiency.

MR. NELSON B. SWITZER, JR., son of Gen. N. B. Switzer, Colonel 2d Cavalry, was married at Fort Walla Walla, Jan. 6, to Miss Helen McGregor, daughter of Major Thomas McGregor, also of the 2d. The marriage, like all such ceremonies at military posts, was a brilliant affair.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., whose accident on the ice a few weeks ago has confined him to his quarters, is progressing rapidly and his friends hope soon to see him around again. His son, Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 10th U. S. Cav., was due at Governor's Island the latter part of this week from Fort Bayard.

It is understood that 1st Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cavalry, the officer who has had so much difficulty through the opposition of his divorced wife in obtaining his promotion, is shortly to be married again. His fiancee is a Miss White, a daughter of Captain White, a prominent citizen of Junction City, Kan.—*Kansas City Times*.

LIEUTENANT R. W. YOUNG, of Light Battery, D, is a joker. Judge Powers, on announcing to the court-martial the other day that he had some documentary evidence to introduce, trotted in four darky troopers from Duchesne as witnesses. Young then handed the judge a slip of paper on which was written, "Darkie-mentary." Counsel for defense came near fainting on reading it.—*Salt Lake Tribune*.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, U. S. A., in his recent excellent article on "The Russian Soldier," says: "The 'Rotni-schat,' sort of company clown, is a characteristic feature of the Russian service. He is selected by the Orderly Sergeant and is held in great estimation by his comrades. On the march he carries a tambourine instead of a rifle, and amuses the company with all kinds of jokes and antics. He is a genuine *diabolo al fresco*, to whom the greatest latitude is allowed."

The sale in Boston on Feb. 15 of Ben Perley Poore's collection of autographs, reveals some peculiarities in the matter of judgment as to values. An autograph of President Buchanan brought \$18.50, nearly as much as that of half-a-dozen heroes of the war altogether. Among these, Gen. Meade's autograph heads the list at \$5.25, Gen. Joseph Hooker's and Admiral Wilson's following at \$4 each; Gen. Sheridan's at \$2.25, and Admiral Foote's at \$2. Andrew Jackson's autograph brought \$1.50, and President Lincoln's \$8; that of Jefferson Davis brought \$2.25, that of Mrs. Davis bringing 25 cents more. Alexander H. Stephens's name brought \$1, that of President John Quincy Adams \$2.75, that of Charles VIII., of France, \$4.25, while a manuscript of Robert Burns (a ballad on Mr. Herod's election), brought \$90—more than all the rest put together.

CAPTAIN M. W. DUNN, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Little Rock, Ark., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. A. PAYNE, 19th U. S. Infantry, was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., this week.

LIEUT. G. P. COTTON, 1st U. S. Art., has taken charge of recruiting matters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CAPTAIN S. L. WOODWARD, 10th U. S. Cav., who is visiting at Paducah, Ky., has had his leave extended one month.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, JR., 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week from a short leave.

LATE advices from Florida still indicate improvement in the health of Major-General Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A.

MISS JEWETT, of Fort Missoula, spent a few days this month at Vancouver Barracks, the guest of Capt. Sladen's family.

GEN. STEWART VAN VIET, U. S. A., and Mrs. Van Viet, were to leave Washington this week on their annual visit to Florida.

LIEUT. J. F. MCBLAIN, 9th U. S. Cav., under his promotion changes base from Fort Washakie, Wyo., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

LIEUT. S. C. ROBERTSON, 1st U. S. Cav., under orders of this week changes base from Fort Assiniboine to Fort Leavenworth.

A GOVERNMENT agent appears to be disturbed because in some parts of Alaska the people still pray for the Emperor of Russia. Why should we object? He needs it.—*San Fran. Examiner*.

THE Saturday Night Club gave a dinner at the Hoffman House on Feb. 18th. Among those present were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Col. Roger Jones, Gen. Francis E. Barlow and Calvin S. Bryce.

THE following officers have joined the Army Mutual Aid Association: Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, 3d Art.; Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art.; Lieut. John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf.; Lieut. E. S. Dudley, 2d Art.; membership, 1,000; benefit, \$3,000.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL HORACE BROOKS, (retired), late Colonel, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been residing in Baltimore for some years past, was in New York this week with a view to purchasing a residence here. Gen. Brooks is a graduate of the class of 1835.

COL. C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Art., Commandant of Fort Adams, R. I., spent a few days in New York city this week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel. During his absence from Fort Adams the post is in command of Major Frank G. Smith, Captain 4th U. S. Art.

MAJ.-GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. John Pitcher, A. D. C., arrived in Chicago early in the week, having been called there by the death of his father, the Rev. James Schofield. The General was expected to return to Governor's Island towards the end of this week.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., attended the fifth annual banquet of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and being called upon to respond to a toast made an eloquent and appropriate address. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, Alexander H. Thompson, Jr., Edward C. Perkins, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, and George Clinton Genet, also responded to toasts.

THE Cheyenne Leader says: "Gen. H. R. Mizner, the new Colonel of the 17th Inf., and Commandant of Fort D. A. Russell, is rapidly gaining hosts of friends among soldiers and civilians. In appearance he resembles Gen. Sheridan. His manners are extremely affable. A gathering in his honor was held a few days ago at the quarters of Lieut. Burns at which several gentlemen from town attended.

2D LIEUTENANT B. P. SCHENCK, 12th Infantry, accompanied by Master Richmond Pittman, son of Capt. John Pittman, chief ordnance officer, Department of Dakota, and a party of the Fort A. Lincoln garrison, braved the elements of a Dakota winter for five days during the early portion of this month in a hunt for big game. It is rumored that the game was a little backward about coming forward.

STARS are being taken to form an Eastern Association of the Army of the Cumberland. At a recent informal meeting of veterans, Calvin Goddard, of 120 Broadway, and J. C. Reiff, of 52 Exchange place, New York City, were appointed a committee to receive names and addresses of officers and privates who served in the Army of the Cumberland and are now living in the East. They will be given notice of a social meeting and dinner to be given at an early day to discuss the proposed association.

AN amusing example of red tape at Washington is instanced by United States Marshal McMahon. He forwarded a bill for tug which he had hired to go to the relief of a burning United States vessel. He was immediately informed from Washington that he should have advertised in the newspapers for a certain number of days for bids before hiring the tug. Now he protects himself against personal loss by not paying bills out of his own pocket; he waits until they are approved at Washington.—*N. Y. Sun*. This duplicates the experience of one of the officers of the Engineer Corps, which we related some time ago.

GENERAL PORFINIO DIAZ, President of Mexico, who is up for re-election, is thus described: "His face shows lines of care, but his glance is firm, his eye bright, and his form is soldierly erect. Once in a while he takes a few days of vacation, his favorite amusement being hunting. Take him all around and it may be said that he is a man of well-balanced character, self-reliant, sure of himself, and firm of purpose to bring the country forward. His policy seems to be to push on without haste, but without hault. A man of natural dignity, he has none of the air of arrogant self-assumption. His policy has been, and will be, to make Mexico active in the world's affairs; to get her out of her ancient isolation, and to infuse new life into all her activities. There is nothing provincial in Gen. Diaz; he is a man of broad ideas, and has the practicability of a soldier."

MAJOR E. C. WOODRUFF, 5th Inf., lately on leave in Washington, is now at Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAJOR H. B. FLEMING, retired, has arrived at San Francisco, en route to the Sandwich Islands.

MAJOR E. C. WOODRUFF, 5th Infantry, arrived at Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 15, where he was met by a party of officers from Fort A. Lincoln.

CAPTAIN J. A. P. HAMPSON, 10th Infantry, commanding Fort Crawford, Col., is a stockholder and one of the Board of Directors in the Montrose, Colorado, Farmers and Merchant's Flour Mill.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BEST, JR., 1st U. S. Artillery, owing to recent promotions, will soon change base from the Presidio of San Francisco to Vancouver Barracks, for duty with McCrea's light battery.

GENERAL HORATIO C. KING responded to the toast of "The Ladies" at the Press Club banquet, and to the toast to "The Army of the Potomac" at the annual dinner of the Nineteenth Army Corps last week.

MAJ. E. C. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., on leave, is at present in New York city. He will spend several months in the East before joining his new regiment.

LIEUT. E. O. C. OREN, 22d U. S. Inf., will spend his sick leave at Santa Barbara, Cal., where he will remain until he regains his usual health.

It is reported that Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., is to withdraw from the position of Commissioner of Public Works, N. Y. city, to accept a more congenial appointment under the General Government.

GEN. A. W. GREENLY, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., lectured on Thursday evening before the Long Island Historical Society, and gave an account of his experiences in the frigid zone. His audience was large and enthusiastic, and completely filled the First Baptist Church on Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANT EATON A. EDWARDS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Edwards, on a short vacation from the college at Galesburg, Ill., visited friends in Plainfield, N. J., and New York City early in the week and afterwards went on to Washington.

MRS. CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON is located at 36 Claremont Park, Boston, with her children: daughter in Boston Conservatory of Music, son in Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the school of Technology there are now five Army boys, in whom its President, Gen. Walker, takes special interest.

DURING the present continuous press notices concerning Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Mrs. Sheridan is not forgotten. A Washington gossip writes: "Mrs. Sheridan is a pretty and very delightful little lady, and as popular as any who has ever appeared in Washington. She has entertained very largely since they have been at the capital, and she has shown a wonderful amount of tact."

COL. GUIDO ILGEN, late Lieut.-Col. 18th U. S. Inf., lectured Feb. 17 at College Hall, Cincinnati, under the auspices of the Lytle Grays, on "Military Service on the Frontier." The lecturer told of his life on the frontier, its dangers and hardships, its pathos and humor. Graphic descriptions were given of some noted Indian fights, and the methods of Indian warfare were explained vividly. The lecturer was applauded warmly, and made a strong impression on the minds of the young soldiers present.

PROFESSOR BLAISDELL, of Beloit College, has given to the Regents of Mount Vernon a small volume entitled "A View of the War," which once belonged to George Washington. One of the fly leaves bears the following inscription in Lord Erskine's handwriting, addressed to Washington: "It has been my good fortune through life to be associated with the most talented and distinguished men of Europe; but you, sir, are the only human being for whom I ever felt a reverential awe, totally unlike anything I ever felt for any other of the human race."

In the Equity Court, District of Columbia, on Friday of last week, a decree was issued construing the will of the late Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., under a bill filed by the widow, Millie B. Hazen. The decree declares that she has a fee simple estate in the realty and an indefeasible right to the personality. It is decided that that portion of the will which commands his father to her care is not binding upon her, and that his request for the conveyance of a quarter section of land in Nebraska does not impose a trust upon her, and that she can give a clear title to any of it.

A QUESTION as to the sufficiency of its attestation brought the will of the late Gen. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., to the notice of the Orphans' Court in Newark, on Monday. The will left the whole of the estate to two daughters, Mrs. Ellen M. McClellan, widow of Gen. McClellan, and Mrs. Fannie M. Clark. The two sisters had witnessed their father's signature and signed their names as witnesses. But they had not each signed in the presence of the other. The court therefore refused to admit the will to probate. The court appointed Mrs. Clark and Geo. B. McClellan, Jr., administrators of the estate. Mrs. McClellan signed a renunciation in favor of her son.

LIEUTENANT D. L. BRAINARD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and bride seem to have captured all hearts at their recent marriage at Walla Walla. The Statesman of that city says: "The bride is a daughter of one of our most honored and respected citizens, who is one of the first of our pioneers of empire, who has seen and helped our country from its earliest infancy to its present high degree of progress. She was born and raised here, and is popular by reason of her intelligence and pleasant ways. The groom is one of the heroes of the nineteenth century, and has made a name that will descend to posterity as the foremost of all the brave and gallant Arctic explorers who have risked and sacrificed their lives in the interest of science and civilization. He is one of the few survivors of the ill-fated Greely Expedition, whose deeds and sufferings caused thrills of admiration and sympathy throughout the world wherever the English language is spoken. He has the glorious record of being the only living man whose foot has trod the highest point in the mysterious Arctic circle. That they may live a long, happy, and blessed life is the heartfelt wish of all who know them."

MAJOR B. P. RUNKLE, retired, has changed his quarters from the Hotel Royal to 366 Camp st., New Orleans, La.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cav.; Capt. J. B. W. Gardiner, Med. Dept.; Major L. Cooper Overman, Eng.; 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; Capt. W. R. Steinmetz, Med. Dept., and Capt. Chas. F. Powell, Eng.

The claim of Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. Army, growing out of a disallowance of his mileage account for travel performed while attending the International Medical Congress in 1881, was argued in the Court of Claims Feb. 20. As the travel performed was under the orders of the Secretary of War, the important question involved is as to who is responsible for the disallowance, the officer performing the duty, the officer making the payment, or the head of the Department who gave the order? The right of the Comptroller to make the checkage is another question at issue. The Court's decision may be expected on Monday next.

On the first section of the Presidential train for Florida, which started from Washington Tuesday morning, were a number of Senators. The party was in charge of Senator Wilkinson Call, and was made up of himself, wife and daughter, with their little guest, Miss Bessie Ward, daughter of Major Ward, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army; Senator Faulkner and wife; Senator Butler, wife and two daughters; Senator Daniel and wife; Senator Pugh, wife and daughter; Senator George, wife and daughter; Senator Payne and wife; Senator Regan, wife and daughter; Senator Jones, wife and daughter; Senator Stewart and wife, and ex-Senator Simon Cameron.

The Senate has passed the bills granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Col. Robt. N. Scott, U. S. A., and one of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Ricketts. We have already noticed their report on the case of Mrs. Scott. In the case of Mrs. Ricketts they report: "First—The military record of Gen. Ricketts. Second—The testimonials of distinguished officers of the Army and Navy and managers of charitable institutions, not merely to Gen. Ricketts's gallant services in the field during three wars, but to the gentler heroism of his wife in hospital, camp, and home." They conclude: "To the foregoing testimonial to the courage and high manliness of Gen. Ricketts, and to the equal courage and rare womanliness of his devoted wife, the committee can add nothing further than to express their profound conviction that Congress, in recognizing and rewarding conspicuous examples of valor and virtue, devote the nation's bounty to its highest and most sacred use."

LIEUT. THEO. B. M. MASON, U. S. Navy, was to leave Kobe, Japan, Feb. 6, for home, via India and Europe.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover were guests this week at Wormley's, Washington, D. C.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR WILSON and Commo. Sobley made an official inspection of the new cruisers and gunboats building at Cramp's yard on Feb. 24.

JOSEPH PULTER, proprietor of the New York World, and Captain Emory, U. S. N., of the Thetis, who are traveling in company, are at the Hotel Del Monte with their families. They will remain there about three months.—*Alta California*.

THE George W. DeLong Association, named after the celebrated Arctic explorer and officer of the Navy, and composed of his old classmates of the 9th class of Grammar School No. 1, had its annual dinner at the Knickerbocker Cottage on the evening of Feb. 22.

The bill permitting Comdr. John W. Philip, U. S. Navy, to accept a silver pitcher from the U. S. Government of U. S. Columbia for services rendered in inspecting a revenue cutter built for that government at Wilmington, Del., was passed by the House Feb. 20.

The Secretary of the Navy, Feb. 20, ordered the Inspection Board, of which Rear Admiral Jouett is President, to meet at Norfolk, Va., Thursday morning next for the purpose of inspecting the United States steamer Pensacola, which has just returned from a cruise in European waters, in order to ascertain her fitness for further service.

The papers in the Court-martial cases of Lieut. Taut, U. S. N., and Lieut. Fisher, U. S. M. C., were put in official shape for the action of the President by Col. Remey's office on Feb. 17, but did not reach the White House before the President's departure for Florida. At least another week will therefore elapse before these two cases are disposed of. The Stevenson case is also hung up for at least another week.

The following officers were registered at the Navy Department the present week: Capt. L. A. Beardslee, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington, Capt. George B. White, Comdr. J. J. Read, Capt. H. B. Robeson, Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Snow, Capt. J. N. Miller, Capt. George Dewey, Medical Inspector A. A. Hochling, Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, Lieut. J. T. Newton, Lieut. R. Clover, and Lieut. J. H. Coffin.

The House Naval Affairs Committee have made a favorable report on the bill authorizing Comdr. John W. Philip, of the Navy, to accept a silver pitcher from the Government of the United States of Colombia; also permitting Paymr. J. Q. Barton, of the Navy, to accept the decoration of the "Order of the Rising Sun," conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan as evidence of his appreciation of services rendered by the officer to the Japanese Government.

Some 50 or 60 gentlemen assembled at the rooms of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, 7 East 32d street, New York, on Saturday evening, to listen to the interesting and exhaustive lecture by Lt. E. K. Moore, U. S. Navy, on the subject of Chronometers. Besides history of the development of the chronometers, an account of their manufacture, the means of regulating them and calculating their irregularities were fully described and many useful hints given for their care and use.

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LEROY, U. S. N., and Mrs. LeRoy are among recent arrivals at St. Augustine.

CAPTAIN L. A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N., has arrived at Aiken, S. C., and is quartered with his family at the Highland Park Hotel.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY was in New York early in the week, preparatory to going to Florida with President and Mrs. Cleveland.

MISS AMITA ROSALIE NEWCOMB, daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., was married at Washington, D. C., Feb. 14 (St. Valentine's Day), to Professor W. J. McGee, of the Geological Survey.

CIVIL ENGINEER PETER C. ASSERSON, U. S. N., of the New York Navy-yard, is in Washington looking over several fine houses he is building there. He will make a visit to his old friends at the Norfolk yard before his twenty-two days' leave expires.—Landmark.

The students at the Maryland Agricultural College had a public debate on Feb. 22, and the question was "Tariff or Free Trade?" The judges were Rear Admiral Ammen, U. S. N., Gen. Carrington, U. S. A., and the president of the literary society, Cadet Lieut. Tolson.

In the controversy between Passed Assistant Paymaster L. C. Kerr, U. S. N., and Assistant Paymasters H. R. Sullivan and Thos. J. Cowie, the Senate has decided in favor of Mr. Kerr by confirming his nomination to the grade of Passed Assistant Paymaster from February 25, 1887, filling the vacancy made by the discharge of Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. York. This controversy took its rise from the fact that Assistant Paymaster Sullivan was confirmed in his present grade one day previous to those who, like himself, had been nominated by the President to fill vacancies in a certain sequence. The Senate by its action in this case upholds the principle that a confirmation fixes the relative position of the officer in accordance with the nomination by the President, unless changed by specific language by the confirming authority. Should Assistant Paymaster Doyle fail of promotion at the present time, Mr. Kerr will be advanced to the date of the vacancy for which Mr. Doyle has been examined, viz., July 28, 1886. Passed Assistant Paymaster Kerr recently sailed for the Pacific Station on the U. S. S. Dolphin.

In the case of Commander Quackenbush, the Senate Naval Committee say: This grew out of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Blake case (13 Otto, p. 227), in which it was held that when the President nominated one man in place of another, and that nomination was confirmed by the Senate, the effect was to remove the latter from the service altogether. Since that decision the question has arisen whether Schley, having been nominated and confirmed "vice Quackenbush," he was not thereby removed from the service, and the object of this bill is to remove that question. Assuming that such is the effect of the opinion above alluded to, your committee are of opinion that justice and good faith demand that Commander Quackenbush should be at least restored to the retired list with the rank he then held. Appended herewith will be found the evidence that his sentence was mitigated, that the nomination of Commander Schley vice Quackenbush was a clerical inadvertence, and that his deportment since the time of his sentence has been of the most commendable character. Your committee, therefore, report said bill back, and recommend its passage.

A WRITER in the San Francisco Examiner, "E. P. S.," traverses some of the statements made by Lieut. Qualtrough, U. S. N., concerning the defense of the harbor of San Francisco, which he characterizes as "a little wild, to say the least. In the first place, he could not collect in the time specified 5,000 'blue jackets,' torpedoes to lay in the harbor or rifled guns to prevent their being taken up with impunity. As to his statement that the heavy ironclads could not steam to this port and retain any degree of efficiency, I can only remind him of the fact that England possesses a naval station and dockyard at Hambleton, maintained for the express purpose of keeping the vessels on the station in repair, and also that by July, 1888, that nation will have afloat and ready for service fifteen armored vessels of the first class, of an aggregate displacement of 146,000 tons." He thinks that the Triumph is a more formidable vessel than Lieut. Q. describes her to be, and of the Comanche he says: "Her armament consists of two 11-inch smooth-bore Rodmans of antiquated make and power, incapable of penetrating even the thinnest portion of the armor of the Triumph. Her speed is put down at six knots, but it is doubtful that even 'careful stoking and jockeying' would coax that speed out of her now. The monitor besides being very slow, steers badly, and as the Triumph can easily steam twelve knots, it would be in her power either to sink the Comanche by her ram, or with a Whitehead torpedo."

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs has adopted a favorable report on H. Res. 63, authorizing Paymaster J. W. Barton, U. S. N., to accept the decoration of the 4th class of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred by the Emperor of Japan in recognition of the valuable services rendered by that officer in organizing a pay department for the navy of that country. The committee in its report on this measure say: "Mr. Barton is the only American who has ever served in the Japanese Navy Department, the foreign employees of that department having generally been English naval officers. This made Mr. Barton's position somewhat difficult, but he conducted himself with such tact and ability as to win the esteem of the department authorities and of his English colleagues, while fully carrying out the reforms which he desired to introduce. Through his efforts the American system of naval accounts was adopted, and that system is still in use in the Japanese Navy. The committee desire to state that while they would be averse to granting permission to any officer of the United States to accept any order or distinction which would involve any direct or implied allegiance to any monarchical or other foreign government, they have inquired as to the nature of the order tendered to Paymaster Barton, and find that it is a mere official recognition of merit, bestowed upon persons who have become distinguished in scientific or other pursuits, and we believe that it can be accepted by an American citizen with entire propriety."

RECENT DEATHS.

THE late Chief Engineer Henry S. Davids, U. S. N., whose death Feb. 8 has already been recorded, was born in New York, April 4, 1838, and entered the Naval service as 3d Asst. Engr. on the 26th of August, 1860, being appointed from Virginia. His first duty was on the Home Station, attached to the Water Witch. His subsequent promotions were: 2d Asst. Engr., Oct. 21, 1861; 1st Asst. Engr., Oct. 1, 1863; Chief Engr., March 5, 1871. He was retired from active service under date of June 7, 1884. The last duty performed by Chief Engr. Davids was in charge of stores at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal. A notable peculiarity of this officer was that although above the average as an artist with his pencil, he was color-blind: so that his efforts with the brush were not crowned with success. He leaves one child, a daughter, about thirteen. Mrs. Davids died several years ago in China, of cholera, soon after joining her husband on that station. She was a daughter of Civil Engr. Calvin Brown, U. S. N., retired, at present living in San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL R. H. ANDERSON, whose death we noticed recently, entered West Point in 1833, was graduated in 1837, promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of infantry, and in December following 2d lieutenant, 9th Infantry, resigned May 17, 1861, and joined the Confederate army. He was a member of last year's Board of Visitors to West Point. A Georgia correspondent writes: "At the close of the war he was elected chief of the Savannah Police Force, which position he has ever since held, and his efforts have placed that force upon a footing equal to any in the country. He has time and again been a visitor to the Academy, and took the greatest interest in its welfare. He was a soldier in every point, and honored throughout the State, being at the time of his death Captain-General of the Georgia Knight Templars, and an active member of Palestine Commandery of Savannah."

MR. ARCHIBALD STIRLING, SR., a venerable gentleman of 90, and father of Commander Yates Stirling, U. S. N., died Feb. 16, at his residence in Baltimore, after a short illness. Mr. Stirling was for many years President of the Baltimore Savings Bank. The funeral took place on Saturday and was attended by a large number of friends. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Leftwich, of the First Presbyterian Church, who made an address, during which he gave a brief sketch of Mr. Stirling's life from his 17th year to his election as president of the Baltimore Savings Bank. The interment was at Greenmount Cemetery.

MRS. KATHERINE LARDNER MCCOY, wife of Lieut. J. Estey McCoy, 7th U. S. Inf., Aide-de-Camp, and daughter of Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., died at Vancouver Barracks Feb. 17. The deceased lady, who had a large circle of friends in and out of the Army, was born at West Point, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1853, and was educated at Sacred Heart Convent, Eden Hall, Torredale, Pa. She was married to Lieut. McCoy, of Gen. Gibbon's staff, October 23, 1886, by Bishop Gross, at Vancouver Barracks. She was noted for her genial and kindly disposition.

MRS. BARTLETT, wife of Lieut. Geo. T. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Art., on duty at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, gave birth to a son Feb. 6, and died Feb. 15. The deceased lady was a daughter of Colonel Char. M. Terrell, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster Department of the Platte. The remains were taken to San Antonio for interment in the military cemetery there, and Colonel Terrell has gone from Omaha to San Antonio, Texas, for interment. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

CAPTAIN WM. HARCOURT, who died Feb. 17 at Mount Hope Retreat, Baltimore County, Md., in the 55th year of his age, was dismissed from the Navy Jan. 12, 1852, being then an acting gunner; re-appointed gunner June 1, 1853; dismissed Aug. 13, 1855; appointed mate, U. S. N., Jan. 22, 1862; promoted acting ensign Feb. 23, 1863, acting master April 20, 1864, and was honorably discharged Nov. 10, 1865. He was for many years an employee of the Baltimore Post office.

THE death Feb. 15 of Mrs. Bartlett, the young and accomplished wife of 2d Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d Artillery, was a painful surprise to their many friends. Expressions of sympathy for the bereaved husband are heard from all sides. Mrs. Bartlett died at Chester, Pa., where Lieut. Bartlett is stationed on college duty. The remains were taken to San Antonio, Texas, for interment. Mrs. Bartlett was a daughter of Major Terrell of the Pay Department.

THE widow of the late Lieutenant-Commander James M. Prichett, U. S. N., died at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Feb. 19, after a brief illness. Alice Lee Prichett was the youngest daughter of the late Alexander Lee, of Washington. Lieut. Commander Prichett died at Centreville, Indiana, Oct. 24, 1871. Mrs. Prichett's funeral was held Feb. 21, at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. Wm. C. Smith, 1001 23d street.

COLONEL THOMAS HAFFERTY, a distinguished officer of Volunteers during the war (71st N. Y. V.), died at Plainview, N. J., Feb. 21. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 12th U. S. Infantry, May 11, 1866, afterwards transferred to the 21st U. S. Infantry, and resigned Sept. 10, 1866. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, Past Commander of Abraham Lincoln Post 16, G. A. R., and President of the Third Corps Union in 1866.

MR. CHARLES W. HASSELER, who died in New York City Feb. 19, aged 40, entered the Navy in 1861 as an Assistant Paymaster, was promoted Paymaster in 1882, and resigned in 1876. He served with much credit during the war. The funeral took place at Englewood, N. J., among those present at it being George Peck, U. S. N., and General Milhau.

MRS. MARGARET HUNTER HARDIE, widow of the late Major-General James A. Hardie, U. S. A., died at her residence in Georgetown, D. C., Feb. 22, after a long and trying illness. She leaves five children, two of whom are married. A son, Francis H. Hardie, is in the Army, being 2d lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, 1st Cavalry.

MISS JANE M. DYSON, who died at the residence of Lieut. Sebree Smith, 2d Art., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 19, was the daughter of Capt. Samuel T. Dyson, U. S. Art., 1804-1815, and the aunt of the wives of Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, 6th Cav., and Lieuts. Sebree Smith, 2d Art., and John T. French, 4th Art. The lovely qualities of this estimable woman are so well known throughout the Army and Navy, that it would be superfluous to mention them here. Born in Detroit, Mich., where she resided 61 years continuously, her hospitality will long be remembered by the "old" Army and Navy; and her good works in that city will live and bear fruit forever.

CAPTAIN J. C. GRAYSON, U. S. M. C., retired, who died last week at Barn Brae Hospital, Clinton Heights, Delaware county, Pa., was born in Kentucky, and was appointed from that State May 4, 1840. His last active duty was at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, in 1863-4. He was retired from the active list April 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN ROBERT S. HART, who served with ability during the war as an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, committed suicide Feb. 16, at his home in Covington, Ky. He was prominent in the insurance business.

MR. SAMUEL P. BLANC, a distinguished member of the New Orleans Bar, who died in that city last week, served in the Confederate Navy during the War and was prisoner for some time at Fort Warren, Mass.

MR. GEORGE KAUTZ, father of Brevet Major-Gen. A. V. Kautz, Colonel 8th U. S. Inf., and of Captain Albert Kautz, U. S. Navy, died at Lovanna, Ohio, Feb. 16, aged eighty-seven.

THE REV. JAMES SCHOFIELD, father of Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., and of Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d U. S. Cav., died at Chicago, Feb. 18, in his eighty-seventh year.

The infant daughter of Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 1st U. S. Inf., died at Fort Buford, Dakota, Feb. 3. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

MRS. MARY E. WATTERS, daughter of the late Comdr. John Watters, U. S. Navy, died in New York City, aged 24. Comdr. Watters died Jan. 22, 1874.

MR. JOHN TUCKER, JR., who died at Philadelphia, Feb. 17, was an Assistant Secretary of War during President Lincoln's administration.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The following resolution, on motion of Mr. Chandler, was adopted by the Senate, Feb. 21:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate what officers and men of the Navy are now engaged in performing work for the Fish Commission, and what annual expense is thereby occasioned to the Government; also, what has ordinarily heretofore been the force so employed and its cost to the Government since the establishment of the commission.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting on Wednesday, adopted favorable reports on bills No. 1232, to retire Capt. Corbin with rank of Commodore; S. 961, giving badges to members of Greely Relief Expedition; 1781, to retire Pay Inspector Billings with full sea pay of his grade; and S. 869, for relief of sufferers by wreck of the Tallapoosa. The bill No. 2049, in regard to promotion in the Marine Corps, introduced this week, was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. McPherson and Chandler.

A resolution was adopted by the Senate Feb. 20, on motion of Mr. Butler, directing the Secretary of War to prepare estimates for restoring quarters and buildings at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, so as to place said fort in condition to be occupied by a garrison of United States troops.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has made an adverse report on the bill to restore and retire Giles B. Overton, late captain 14th Infantry. The report of the committee shows that Capt. Overton, after several unsuccessful attempts to be recommended for retirement, tendered his resignation rather than join his regiment. The Secretary of War and the Adjutant General both disapproved the bill, on the ground that the intended beneficiary did not resign on account of any incapacity, and for the reason that "the retired list, as now limited by law, is not large enough to provide for the officers who have remained in the Service and who have been found incapacitated." The committee has also reported adversely on the bill to restore Wm. English, who was dismissed by sentence of Court-martial about a year ago.

Gen. Hawley has authority from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to propose an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, when it comes over from the House, giving the Lieutenant General of the Army authority to employ a stenographer at the rate of \$1,600 per annum.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs report adversely the bill (No. 904) to extend to the paymasters of the late war, regular and volunteer, the benefits of the act of Aug. 12, 1848, which gave to the paymasters of the Mexican War one-half of one per cent. on all sums disbursed by them. This action is the result of a communication from the Secretary of War, in which he states that at least a million and a half would be required to pay all the claims arising under the bill.

Consideration of the bill No. 4918, to reduce the course at the Naval Academy from 6 to 4 years, was resumed by the House Committee on Naval Affairs at its session Feb. 21. A prolonged discussion followed, resulting finally in naught, as the bill

was recommitted to the sub committee for further deliberation.

The House Committee on Military Affairs devoted its session on Tuesday last to the consideration of the subject of desertion, which resulted in the adoption of a favorable report on Gen. Steele's bill No. 6106, covering the five or six hundred private desertion bills referring to the committee. This bill gives the Secretary of War the power to remove the charge of desertion in the following cases where satisfactory evidence is shown to establish the fact:

Where the soldier left his command after serving a full term of enlistment, believing that his service was completed; when the soldier having served for 6 months left his command, believing that he was entitled to his discharge because of the close of the war; where the soldier failed to return to his command by reason of sickness; where the soldier voluntarily returned to his command within a reasonable time after the charge of desertion was entered on the rolls against him; where the soldier not being able to return to his command because of sickness, was arrested and returned to his command by a provost marshal, and was restored without trial or punishment; where the soldier was separated from his command by no fault of his own, was unable to rejoin by reason of its muster out of the Service; where the soldier left one command and joined another without receiving or intending to receive any bounty; and in all cases where there was no real purpose of desertion, or to evade military duty or danger, or to receive additional pay, reward or bounty, or where the charge is shown to be incorrect in fact.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House an estimate of \$2,500 for payment to a settler on the Fort Robinson Military Reservation for private property taken by the Government in the extension of the reservation.

Representative McDonald, of Minnesota, introduced, Feb. 20, a bill to place upon the retired list any officer now out of the Service who held the rank of major general and commanded either a corps or a department during the war. The officers so benefited are to be given the same rank and pay that regular officers of the grade of major general now on the retired list enjoy. This bill is especially designed to assist Generals Rosecrans and Fremont, although a number of other survivors of the Rebellion will be similarly benefited.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has made a favorable report on the bill appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a fire-proof workshop at the Springfield Armory.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has adopted a favorable report on the bill for the restoration of Lieut. James S. Jouett, son of Admiral Jouett, to his former rank in the Army, from which he was dismissed by sentence of court-martial about two years ago. Also on the bill granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort D. A. Russell.

Favorable reports were adopted on the following bills by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Wednesday: S. 119, to restore and retire Edward Lieb, late captain 5th Cavalry; S. 882, to retire Alfred Pleasanton, with rank and pay of major; S. 1850, to retire W. W. Averill, with rank and pay of colonel.

The bill appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of the Ferguson Building, corner 24th and M sts., for use as a signal office building, was passed by the Senate Feb. 23.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill in the Senate on Thursday defining the qualifications, duties, rank and pay of Army chaplains.

The bill for the relief of Major Wm. Maynadier, Paymaster, U. S. A., passed the Senate Feb. 23.

BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

S. 2044, Hoar. Appropriating \$15,000 in aid of the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill.

S. 2049 (see also H. R. 1657, p. 481). **McPherson.** That the active list of line officers of the Marine Corps of the United States shall consist of 1 commandant, with the rank and pay of brigadier general, 4 colonels, 4 lieutenants colonels, 4 majors, 25 captains, 25 1st lieutenants and 25 2d lieutenants: Provided, That all vacancies in said grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain and 1st lieutenant shall be filled by promotion, by seniority, of line officers on the active list of said corps: And provided further, That the commissions of officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this act.

Sec. 2. That the adjutant and inspector, the paymaster and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps shall have the rank of lieutenant colonel, and when retired, after 40 years' service on the active list, the rank of colonel: Provided, That vacancies occurring in the offices of adjutant and inspector and of paymaster shall be filled by selection from the line officers on the active list who have served 25 years and upwards in said corps: And provided further, That vacancies occurring in the office of Q. M. shall be filled by promotion, by seniority, of A. Q. M. on the active list, and that vacancies in the office of A. Q. M. shall be filled by selection from the line officers on the active list who have served 15 years and upwards in said corps.

Sec. 3. That the senior officer of the marines of a fleet or squadron, denominated "fleet officer of marines," and designated in the same manner as are "surgeons of the fleet," "paymasters of the fleet," and "engineers of the fleet," shall, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the guard of the flagship, perform such duties as are or may be prescribed; and the officer designated as "fleet officer of marines" shall, while so serving, have the rank and pay of the grade next above that of his lineal grade in the Marine Corps: Provided, That such temporary increase of rank and pay shall cease on the relief of such officer from duty as "fleet officer of marines."

S. 2076, Chandler. That the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries shall be an officer in the Navy Department, and his duties shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

S. 2078, Chandler. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advise naval officers William V. Bronaugh, Frank M. Boatwick, Walter M. Constant, James H. Oliver, Nicholas J. L. T. Ralph, and Harry M. Dombaugh, graduates of the Naval Academy of the Class of 1877, to those numbers and positions were fixed and recorded by the Academic Board at the examination of said graduates of said class in 1879, of which numbers and positions, and of the rank which it carries they were deprived by unlawful order of the Secretary of the Navy; and that thereupon said officers shall take rank as they would have done had their numbers and positions in the Service remained as originally fixed and recorded by said Academic Board.

S. 2095, Chandler. That after the passage of this act all assistant naval constructors shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, after an examination by a board of medical examiners, and also by a board of not less than three naval constructors and one professor of mathematics, as to their physical and professional qualifications, and no candidate shall be appointed without a favorable report from said boards; and these examinations shall be open to all who may apply to the Secretary of the Navy for permission to appear before the said board.

S. 2098, Hiscock. That the sum of \$100,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money of the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the erection and completion of a monument to the memory of the victims of prison-ships, to be placed at Fort Green, Brooklyn, State of New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED—HOUSE.

H. R. 7405 (See S. 1691, p. 525). **Morse.** That any staff officer of the Navy who has served a full term of commission as chief of a Bureau in the Navy Department, subsequently assigned to other duties and thereafter retired, and whose name has been borne on the active list of the Navy upward of 35 years, shall have the same rank and pay from the date he was placed on the retired list as staff officers who have been retired while holding the office of chief of a Bureau.

H. R. 7388, Chandler. Provides for the payment for horses or mules lost in the Service from any cause, for which the owner is not responsible, the price not to exceed \$20. Also for the loss under like circumstances, of any wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness while such property is in the use of the military or naval service of the United States, either by impressment or contract. All the provisions shall apply to any minor who may have entered the Service of the United States, and been subjected to any loss or damage in any of the ways enumerated, and his said service shall be held and deemed sufficient proof of loyalty to the Government of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

We give elsewhere a synopsis of G. O. No. 29, for the Dept. of Arizona, concerning the last autumn manœuvres. Contained in this order is a synopsis of the movements of the different parties sent out, which we condense as follows:

From Fort Bayard, N. M., Sept. 1—Capt. W. Stanton, 6th Cav., with Troop C, 541 miles; Capt. J. B. Guthrie, with 26 men 13th Inf. and 8 cav., 230 miles; Lieut. R. Hanna, 6th Cav., and 20 men, 452 miles; Sept. 19—Capt. H. M. Kendall, 6th Cav., and 25 men, 74 miles; Sept. 21—Lieut. W. S. Biddle, 13th Inf., and 25 men, 30 miles; Sept. 27—Capt. H. G. Cavenagh, 13th Inf., with Co. B, 13th Inf., and 5 cav. men, 76 miles; Oct. 12—Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav., and 16 men, 214 miles; Oct. 12—Capt. H. M. Kendall, 6th Cav., and 25 men, 110 (8) and 78 miles; Oct. 13—Lieut. W. S. Biddle, 13th Inf., and 25 men; Oct. 14 and 113 miles; Oct. 19—Capt. W. Stanton, 6th Cav., with det. Troop C, 6th Cav., 197 miles; Nov. 2—Lieut. A. Dade, 13th Inf., and 20 men, 80 miles; Nov. 2—Lieut. W. S. Biddle, 13th Inf., and 20 men, 6th Cav., 178 miles.

From Fort Lowell, A. T., Sept. 2—Capt. S. A. Mason, 4th Cav., with Troop C, 4th Cav.; Lieut. F. W. Harris, 4th Cav., with Troop A, 4th Cav., and Capt. O. W. Budd, 4th Cav., with Troop C, 4th Cav., 73 miles. Sept. 17—Lieut. F. W. Harris, with Troop A, 4th Cav., 104 miles; Capt. S. A. Mason, with Troop E, 4th Cav., 157 miles. Oct. 3—Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th Cav., 2 officers and 20 men, 287 miles (6).

From Fort Bowie, A. T., September 14—Captain A. E. Wood, 4th Cavalry, one officer and 28 men, 140 miles. September 15 and 20—Lieut. L. Hardeman, 4th Cav., and 28 men. Sept. 17 and 18—Lieut. J. M. Neall, 4th Cav., and 20 men. Sept. 20—Capt. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav., 1 officer and 28 men; Lieut. L. Hardeman, 4th Cav., and 28 men. Sept. 25—Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav., 1 officer and 20 men (4), 178 and 74 miles. Sept. 26—Capt. O. W. Budd, with Troop C, 4th Cav., 82 miles. Oct. 29—Capt. O. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav., 1 officer and 28 men, 164 miles.

From Fort Huachuca, A. T., Sept. 17—Lt. J. R. Richards, Jr., 4th Cav., and 20 men (1), 95 and 95 miles. Sept. 18—Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav., and 21 men, 154 miles; Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th Cav., and det. Troop H, 4th Cav., 170 miles. Nov. 4—Lieut. J. E. Nolan, 4th Cav., and 21 men, 75 miles; Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., and 21 men, 82 miles; Lieut. F. Wheeler, 4th Cav., and det. Troop F, 4th Cav., 24 miles.

From Fort Thomas, A. T., Sept. 19—Lieut. J. R. Hughes, 10th Cav., and 25 men, 60 miles. Oct. 6—Lieut. P. E. Trippie, 10th Cav., and 25 men, 60 miles. Oct. 9—Lieut. J. R. Hughes, 10th Cav., and 27 men, Troop B, 10th Cav., 176 miles. Oct. 25—Lieut. P. E. Trippie, 10th Cav., and 28 men, 70 miles; Lt. J. R. Hughes, 10th Cav., and 25 men, 65 miles.

From Fort Grant, A. T., Sept. 19—Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav., with Troop L, 10th Cav., 140 miles; Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., and 30 men, 150 miles. Sept. 20—Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav., with Troop L, 10th Cav., and 30 men, 150 miles; Lieut. C. P. Johnson, 10th Cav., and 30 men, 100 miles. About Sept. 26—Lieut. Geo. H. Evans, 10th Cav., and 30 men, 80 miles. Oct. 4—Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., and 30 men, 36 miles. Oct. 20—Lieut. P. H. Clarke, 10th Cav., and 30 men, 146 miles. Oct. 30—Lieut. C. P. Johnson, 10th Cav., and 30 men, 100 miles. Oct. 29—Lieut. Geo. H. Evans, 10th Cav., and 30 men, 90 miles.

From Fort Stanton, N. M., Sept. 17—Lieut. G. L. Scott, 6th Cav., 1 officer and 23 men, 130 miles (2). Sept. 18—Lieut. J. J. Pershing, 6th Cav., 1 officer and 25 men, 130 miles. Oct. 31—Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav., and 18 men, 130 (10) and 124 miles. Nov. 1—Lieut. J. J. Pershing, 6th Cav., 1 officer and 20 men, 130 miles.

From Fort Wingate, N. M., Sept. 23—Capt. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav., and 18 men, 70 miles (5). Sept. 24—Capt. A. B. Chaffee, 6th Cav., 15 men and 2 Indian scouts, 70 miles. Oct. 15—Capt. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav., and 16 men, 125 miles. Oct. 19—Capt. A. B. Chaffee, 6th Cav., and 15 men, 120 miles; Lieut. W. W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., and 15 men, 90 miles.

From Fort Apache, A. T., Oct. 27—Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th Cav., and 22 men, 144 (9) and 133 miles.

From San Antonio, N. M., Sept. 26—Lieut. G. L. Scott, 6th Cav., 1 officer and 22 men, 110 and 271 miles. Sept. 27—Lieut. J. J. Pershing, 6th Cav., 1 officer and 20 men, 110 (5) and 271 miles.

(1) To point of capture by Lieut. L. Hardeman.

(2) To point of capture by Lieut. J. J. Pershing.

(3) To point of capture by Capt. A. B. Chaffee.

(4) To point of capture by Capt. S. A. Mason.

(5) To point of capture by Lieut. G. L. Scott.

(6) Succeeded in reaching Fort Apache, Oct. 18, but was captured in returning.

(7) Succeeded in reaching Fort Stanton, Oct. 19, but was captured in returning.

(8) To point of capture by Capt. W. Stanton.

(9) To point of capture by Capt. Bowman.

(10) To point of capture by Lieut. J. J. Pershing.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 5, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Feb. 20, 1888.

The periods to constitute the practice season for the current year, are announced as follows:

Port Wayne, June and July. Mackinac, May 15 to July 14. Porter, June and July. Niagara, May 15 to July 14. Ontario, June and July. Madison Barracks, August and September. Plattsburgh Barracks, June 15 to August 14. Probie and Warren, June and July. Adams, July 23 to September 23. Trumbull, August 16 to October 14. Hamilton, July and August. Wadsworth, July 23 to September 23. Schuyler, July and August. McHenry, August and October. Washington Barracks, August and September. Myer, August and October. Monroe, May and June. St. Francis Barracks, March 15 to May 14. Barrancas, March 15 to May 14. Mount Vernon Barracks, April and May. Jackson Barracks and Little Rock Barracks, April and May.

The following period for and amount of pistol practice at Fort Myer, Va., are appointed: April, May and June. Three drills a week.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

The leave of Capt. P. H. Ray, J. A., is extended ten days.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Heyl, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Bryan, Tex., to inspect the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (S. O. 19, Feb. 16, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Par. 7, S. O. 122, May 27, 1887, H. Q. A., relieving Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., from the duties of post quartermaster, at Fort Riley, Kansas, to enable him to devote all his time to construction at that post, is amended to authorize him to prosecute his work of construction at Fort Riley, under instructions from the Q. M. Gen., with whom he will conduct all his correspondence respecting that work direct (S. O. Feb. 21, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, Q. M., Vancouver Depot, will proceed, on public business, to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 11, Feb. 8, D. Columbia.)

Pay Department.

Leave for one month is granted Major Charles M. Terrell, Chief Paymr., Dept. of the Platte, Omaha (S. O. 10, Feb. 12, D. Platte).

The following payments, on muster of Feb. 29, will be made: Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Frankford and Allegheny Arsenals. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Willet's Point, Fort Schuyler, Sandy Hook, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal and Plattsburgh Barracks. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Fort Preble, Kennebec Arsenal, Fort Warren, Watertown Arsenal and National Armory. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., David's Island and Forts Columbus, Wood, Wadsworth, Hamilton, Trumbull and Adams. Maj. John S. Witcher, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Indianapolis Arsenal, Little Rock Barracks, and Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs. Major W. H. Comegys, Paymr., Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Barracks, and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymaster, Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, and Madison Barracks (S. O. 37, Feb. 23, Div. Atlantic).

Major F. S. Dodge, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., not later than March 1, on public business (S. O. 37, Feb. 23, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Capt. Wm. H. Arthur, asst. surg., leave is extended two months (S. O. Feb. 13, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month and twenty-one days is granted Capt. Edwin F. Gardiner, asst. surg. (S. O. Feb. 20, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Edward P. Volumn, surgeon (S. O. Feb. 20, H. Q. A.).

Hosp. Steward Charles E. Lord, Hosp. Corps, will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, and will report to the governor of the Soldiers' Home, D. C., for duty, relieving Hosp. Steward Joseph Martin, who will report to the C. O., Jefferson Barracks, for duty (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. Thos. Lincoln Casey, Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains, Major Wm. R. King and Capt. Edward Maguire, will assemble in New York City, as soon as practicable, to consider and Report upon Senate Bill 1842, to amend an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across Staten Island Sound, known as Arthur Kill (S. O. 8, Feb. 21, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert is detailed as a member of the Board of Engineer Officers constituted by S. O. 8, c. s., C. E., vice Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., relieved (S. O. 9, Feb. 21, C. E.).

Capt. Wm. S. Starring, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. Officer, will proceed, on public business, to Forts Canby and Stevens (S. O. 13, Feb. 10, D. Columbia).

Chaplains.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Dept. of the Platte, is granted Post Chaplain John V. Lewis (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twelve days is granted Chaplain Winfield Scott (S. O. 11, Feb. 8, D. California).

Signal Corps.

1st Class Private Wm. Burrows, Fort Supply, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., G., and K., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A., Ft. Magrison, Mont.; J., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. and H., Ft. Assiniboina, Mont.; M., Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C. and L., Ft. Buford, D. T.

2d Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson will repair to Fort Leavenworth and report to the C. O. Infantry and Cavalry School for duty (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.).

The leave for one month granted Major Henry Carroll is extended one month (S. O. 18, Feb. 20, Div. M.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdtrs., A., C., E., F., and M., Ft. Clark, Tex.; B., G., and L., San Antonio, Tex.; D., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I. and K., Ft. Brown, Tex.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Chicago to Jefferson Barracks for 1st Sergt. Chas. F. Robinson, Troop G, absent without leave (S. O. 14, Feb. 17, Div. M.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdtrs., D., F., H., I., and K., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A., E., and L., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C., Ft. G., Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M., Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B., Ft. Myer, Va.

2d Lieut. F. B. Fowler is relieved from special duty at San Carlos, and will join his troop at Fort Huachuca (S. O. 15, Feb. 7, D. Ariz.).

A neat Roster of Non-commissioned Officers, 4th U. S. Cavalry, reaches us this week, under the signature of Sergt.-Major Frederick Roeker.

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdtrs., B., C., G., and K., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E. and H., Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D. and L., Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A., F., and I., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. J. B. Beilinger is detailed member of the G. C.-M. appointed by S. O. 100, of 1887 (S. O. 16, Feb. 10, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdtrs., A., C., and H., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I. and K., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E. and F., Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. and L., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B., Ft. Myer, Va.; G., Ft. Union, N. M.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Los Angeles to Alcatraz Island for Indian prisoner Margy under charge of 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Gatewood, A. D. C. (S. O. 16, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.).

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. F. J. Hohler, Troop I (S. O. 17, Feb. 11, D. Ariz.).

Sergt. John Bowman, Troop E, for drunkenness and making a spectacle of himself at Fort Lewis, has been reduced, mulcted \$30, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for three months.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdtrs., C., D., G., and M., Ft. Riley, Kas.; B., F., I., and K., L. Ft. Meade, Dak.; E. and H., Ft. Yates, Dak.; A., Ft. Keogh, Mont.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdtrs., A., C., D., F., and H., Ft. Davis, Tex.; K., Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G., Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; I., Ft. Hancock, Tex.; L., B., and M., Ft. Concho, Tex.; E., Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Pvt. George Dawson, Troop G, Camp Pena Colorado, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as private (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdtrs., C., F., I., and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. and G., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D. and H., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M., Ft. Washoe, Wyo.; B. and E., Ft. De Cheuse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The following promotion in the 9th Cav. is announced: 2d Lieut. John F. McBain, Troop M, to be 1st Lieutenant, Troop A, Feb. 11, 1887, vice Conline, promoted. 1st Lieut. John F. McBain (Fort Washakie, Wyo.), will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and join the troop to which he has been promoted (S. O. 12, Feb. 16, D. Platte.).

A furlough for four months is granted Chief Trumpeter Stephen Taylor (S. O. 16, Feb. 20, Div. M.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdtrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; D., E., F., K., and L., Ft. Grant, A. T.; C. and G., San Carlos, A. T.; A. and E., Ft. Apache, A. T.; I., Ft. Verde, A. T.; B., Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M., Ft. Bayard, N. M.

The following promotions are announced: William H. Beck, from 1st Lieutenant, Troop C, to Captain, Troop A, to date Dec. 23, 1887, vice Morrison, retired; James W. Watson, from 2d Lieutenant, Troop F, to 1st Lieutenant, Troop C, to date Dec. 23, 1887, vice Beck, promoted (S. O. 16, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. J. W. Watson, having reported at Dept. Hdtrs., will return to San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 18, Feb. 13, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. W. Watson (S. O. 18, Feb. 13, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdtrs., A., C., D., F., I., L., and K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B. and H., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E., Vancouver Bks., W. T.; G., Ft. Monroe, Va.; H., Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton is detailed recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice 1st Lt. Clermont L. Best, Jr., relieved (S. O. 12, Feb. 11, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., is transferred from Bat. A to Light Bat. E (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdtrs., G., and I., St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E., Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B. and H., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C. and D., Mount Vernon Bks., Fla.; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; K. and M., Jackson Bks., La.

Leave for twenty-five days is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 36, Feb. 21, Div. A.).

Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay will inspect one mule, for which Major James W. Scully, Depot Q. M., New Orleans, is responsible (S. O. 36, Feb. 21, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., G., and L., Ft. Adams, R. I.; A. and C., Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H. and K., Ft. Warren, Mass.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; M., Ft. Preble, Me.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, Fort Snelling, to take effect about Feb. 20 (S. O. 12, Feb. 14, D. Dak.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdtrs., E., F., I., and H., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A., C., and L., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G., Ft. Monroe, Va.; H., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; I., Ft. Douglas, Utah; K., and M., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, Fort Columbus, will report, in person, at Div. Hdtrs., for temporary duty (S. O. 37, Feb. 23, Div. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence on or about March 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fort Schuyler (S. O. 37, Feb. 23, Div. A.).

Pvt. Albert Marcus, Bat. A, Fort Columbus, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Corbin.

Hdtrs., C., D., E., and H., Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A., B., F., I., and K., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G., Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdtrs., A., B., E., F., G., and H., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C., D., and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave granted Capt. P. Henry Ray, Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of the Platte (1st Lieut., 8th Inf.), is extended ten days (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. David's Island, N. Y. H., will prepare thirty-five recruits and forward them, under charge of Capt. Charles Porter, 8th Inf., to Fort Sidney, Neb., for assignment to the 21st Inf. (S. O. 32, Feb. 17, R. S., N. Y.).

6th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdtrs., H., I., and K., Whipple Bks., A. T.; B., Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E., San Diego Bks., C., Ft. Apache, A. T.; A., Ft. Moave, A. T.; B., Ft. McDowell, A. T.; F., San Carlos, A. T.; G., Ft. Bowie, A. T.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Hayden DeLany (S. O. 18, Feb. 13, D. Ariz.)

Capt. William E. Hofman, having been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will prepare twenty-four recruits, and forward them as soon as practicable, under charge of a commissioned officer, to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for the 9th Inf. (S. O. 29, Feb. 13, R. S., N. Y.).

2d Lieut. W. G. Elliott, will be relieved from duty in connection with Indian affairs at San Carlos, A. T., on March 31, and will join his company.

Upon Lieut. Elliott reporting for duty as directed, 1st Lieut. Hayden DeLany will stand relieved from duty with Co. B of his regiment, and will report for duty with his proper company at Fort Mojave, A. T., and upon so reporting, 2d Lieut. M. L. Hersey will be relieved from duty at Fort Mojave, and join his company from Fort Apache. (S. O. 18, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdtrs., B., C., F., and I., Ft. Union, N. M.; A. and E., Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G. and H., Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D., Ft. Selden, N. M.; H., Ft. Niobrara, N. Y.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield is extended to include April 25 (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdtrs., B., C., D., E., F., G., and H., Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A., Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K., Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, to take effect Feb. 14, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Kimball, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 12, Feb. 9, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdtrs., E., F., G., and K., Ft. Buford, D. T.; A., C., D., and H., Ft. Randall, D. T.; B. and I., Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams is extended twenty days (S. O. 14, Feb. 17, Div. M.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdtrs., B., and H., Ft. Davis, Tex.; C., Ft. Concho, Tex.; E., Ft. Meade, Tex.; I., Ft. Davis, Tex.; A., F., G., and H., San Antonio, Tex.; D., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

The Band of the 16th lent efficient aid at a ball given at El Paso, Feb. 14, for the aid of the sick poor under the direction of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of that city.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdtrs., B., C., E., F., G., I., and K., Ft. Davis, Tex.; D. and H., Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 12, Feb. 16, D. Platte.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Ellwell S. Otis.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., E., F., H., and K., Ft. Assiniboina, M. T.; D., Ft. Mead, M. T.; G. and I., Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The C. O. Fort Maginnis will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. John Crable, Co. D (S. O. 12, Feb. 14, D. Dak.).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdtrs., C., E., G., and I., Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; D. and H., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A. and K., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B. and F., Ft. Elliott, Tex.

1st Lieut. F. H. Mills is detailed member of the G. C.-M. appointed by S. O. 100, of 1887 (S. O. 16, Feb. 10, Dept. M.).

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdtrs., B., C., F., and I., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A., D., H., and K., Ft. Meade, Dak.; E. and G., Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 18, 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant John M. K. Davis, 1st Artillery, to Captain, January 14, 1888, vice Eakin, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Charles J. Bailey, 1st Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 14, 1888, vice Davis, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Percy E. Tripp, 10th Cav., to 2d Lieutenant, William C. Wron, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieutenant, William G. Elliott, 9th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 16, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Meade, D. T., Feb. 10, Detail: Major Theodore A. Baldwin, Capt. James M. Bell and George D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; Capt. David B. Wilson and Henry P. Hinman and 1st Lieut. Harry Reade, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Gresham, 2d Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock and Sedgwick Rice, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. U. G. MacAlexander and Henry R. Adams, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 11, Feb. 11, D. Dak.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., Feb. 17, Detail: Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Ass't Surg.; Capt. Lester M. Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Bradley, 23rd Inf., 1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wilson Y. Stamper, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Geubel, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Geubel, 17th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 10, Feb. 13, D. Platte.)</

At Angel Island, Cal., Feb. 16. Detail: Capt. Daniel F. Callinan, Robert G. Heiser, and Matthew Markland, 1st Lieut. James S. Pettit, 2d Lieuts. Frank O. Ferris, Frank L. Wine, and Frederick A. Trip, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thos H. Barry, 1st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 13, Feb. 14, D. Cal.)

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 23. Detail: Capt. James W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.; Capt. David H. King, 5th Art.; Capt. Thomas Britton, Stephen Baker, and William Badger, and 1st Lieut. Charles Byrne, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert R. Stevens, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Solon F. Massey and Samuel K. Allen and 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, 5th Art.; 2d Lieuts. Charles G. Morton and Amos B. Shattock, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 11, Feb. 15, D. Platte.)

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., Feb. 27. Detail: Capts. Daniel W. Benjamin and James M. J. Sano, 7th Inf.; Capt. Eugene D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George S. Young and James B. Jackson, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William N. Suter, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. John L. Barbour, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 11, Feb. 15, D. Platte.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Feb. 24. Detail: Major William R. King, Capt. Edward Maguire, 1st Lieut. Irving Hale, 2d Lieuts. Charles S. Riché, Charles L. Potter, Francis R. Shunk, and James J. Meyer, C. E., and 2d Lieut. William E. Craigbill, C. E., J. A. (S. O. 11, Feb. 15, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Feb. 24. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.; Majors William C. Spencer, 5th Art.; Capts. John Egan and Eugene A. Bancroft, and 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. William Everett, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 22, Feb. 21, Div. A.)

At Fort Pringle, Me., Feb. 28. Detail: Major Jacob B. Rawles, 4th Art.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frederick Fuizer, 1st Lieut. Peter Leney, and 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Linak, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darro, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 22, Feb. 21, Div. A.)

At Fort Collier, N. Y. H., Feb. 24. Detail: Capt. William B. Cook and Charles Morris, 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, David D. Johnson, James C. Bush and William R. Hamilton, and 2d Lieut. James C. Bourke, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John D. Miller, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 27, Feb. 23, Div. A.)

At Fort Union, N. M.: Feb. 27. Detail: Col. Henry Douglass, 10th Inf.; Major Tullius G. Tupper, 6th Cav.; Captains Charles L. Davis, Joel T. Kirkman, John F. Stretch, Walter T. Duggan, 1st Lieut. Stephen G. Seyburn, 10th Inf.; 1st Lt. John N. Glass, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Andre W. Brewster, Robert L. Buiard, William P. Baker, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., J. A.

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. A. McD. McCook, 6th Inf.; Major C. W. Foster, Q. M. Dept., and 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., A. D. C., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 14, to consider the propositions for the location of the line of the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern Railroad and Leavenworth Rapid Transit Company, and for a station house for the road. The engineer of the road will explain what is proposed by the railroad company, and the Board will recommend the most desirable proposition to be accepted (S. O. 17, Feb. 13, Dept. M.)

Inspection.—The C. O. of each post in the Division of the Atlantic will inspect the accounts of their respective officers. (S. O. 37, Div. A., Feb. 23.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Pacific—Brig. Gen. George Crook. The Omaha Herald says: "The proposed concentration of troops for summer instruction has aroused the different towns, all of which are anxious to have the proposed encampment. Kearny is highly spoken of on account of its being equally distant from some of the proposed posts and having the advantages of beautiful lakes and good water where the camp can be made. Instruction in brigade drills, engineering and topography will be required—all of which will be of great benefit to men and officers. The required march to and from the camp will be of great advantage."

A mass meeting was held at Sidney, Feb. 20, to take steps to secure an appropriation from Congress for the enlargement and maintenance of Fort Sidney.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard. The Regulars and the National Guard of California had a field day at the Presidio of San Francisco on Washington's Birthday. Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., reviewed the troops and expressed himself much pleased with their appearance and efficiency.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield. Sergt. Harry Browne, of the David's Island garrison, on trial recently in Justice McKenna's court at Whitestone, L. I., for alleged criminal libel against Private Frank Sheridan, has been held in \$250 bail for the Grand Jury.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WINGATE, N. M.

Feb. 16.—Though Fort Wingate looks down from over 7,000 feet above the sea's level, its fine garrison is not at all proud, though if one of your reporters had witnessed what I did on the 14th Feb., he would say that it had ample reason to be so.

For four weeks the production of the "Mikado" has engrossed the time and best talent of the ladies and gentlemen of the post, and especially that of Mrs. Waterbury and Mrs. Goe. The performers numbered sixteen and it is no exaggeration to say that the opera was well worth coming from Detroit to hear. The Mikado was well sustained by Lieut. Sands, Lieut. Forsyth, as Nanki Poo, Lieut. Buck as Ko Ko, and Lieut. O'Brien as Fish Tush, displayed unusual dramatic talent, and quite astonished their friends. But the ladies, of course, won the applause of the 200 auditors who repeated the snores.

Mrs. Waterbury as Pitti Sing, Mrs. Cecil as Yum Yum, both of whom I had the pleasure of knowing in Detroit, and Mrs. Chance as Peep Bo, represented the "three little maids." Mrs. Waterbury's fine voice and beautiful Japanese costume set off with her fine figure and graceful acting, would have convinced her old Detroit friends that the once Miss Lizzie Seymour had lost none of the joyous youth and grace which so attached her to the numerous friends of long ago.

Mrs. Cecil, once Miss Duncan of Detroit, added much to the general effect by her sparkling vivacity and spirited acting as Yum Yum.

The third little maid, Mrs. Chance, I do not know, but her part was well played.

The illustrated programmes were prepared in San Francisco. The necessary brevity of this description prevents a notice of the other ladies, but they all deserve the thanks of the post. The orchestra contri-

buted only what was to be expected from the fine band of the 13th. Dancing in costume succeeded the play and the picture deserved a photograph. The supper completed the success of the event. It would have satisfied even the palate of a Washington connoisseur. Think of shrimp, potato and lobster salads, French coffee, leeks, biscuits and bon bons in New Mexico served 7,000 feet above the sea and with no reporter to emphasize the event. Do you wonder that I venture to remind you that Fort Wingate is the most beautiful of posts—that its ladies have resources equal to any occasion. And Col. La Motte commands as brave and manly a looking regiment as ever defended the old flag.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, D. T.

On Tuesday evening, Valentine Day, the officers and ladies of the garrison gave a noteworthy performance of the three-act comedy "Lesson in Love," to witness which the elite of Bismarck and Mandan and the members of the garrison were invited. The stage, erected in the post skating rink, was richly mounted, the parlor scene in the first and third acts affording great scope to the *haute couture* of Capt. Valery Havard, Medical Dept., who officiated as manager, aided by 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck.

The cast comprised Mrs. Dr. Havard as Mrs. Switzerland, a charming widow; Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf., as Captain Edward Freeman, an English officer; Mrs. Forbes, wife of Capt. T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf., as Miss Anastasia Waterbury, an old maid; Miss S. E. Hewitt, of Bridgeport, Ct., sister of Mrs. Dr. Havard, as Miss Edith Leslie, Miss Winterberry's niece; Capt. James Halloran, 12th Inf., our post commander, as Mr. Babblebrook, a mischievous old fellow; and Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., as Mr. Orlando Middlemark, a fiddler youth.

The toilets of the ladies were noticeable for their elegance, and their numerous changes were in keeping with the attention to detail characteristic of this most successful affair. Enfin, the inter-act music furnished by the post orchestra, was very acceptable, pleasingly varied between the first and second acts by the performance of Masters Richmond and Livingston Pitman, sons of Capt. John Pitman, Ordnance Department; Teddy Forbes, son of Capt. T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf., and Herman Luerssen, son of Hospital Steward Luerssen, U. S. A., the three latter young gentlemen drawing the bow, while the former rendered the piano accompaniment.

The performance was followed by a reception and collation at the quarters of the bachelor officers where the guests were entertained in sumptuous style.

No mention of it having been made, it will be not amiss to add that the dramatic season was opened last month by the Lincoln Minstrels, composed of members of Cos. C, 5th, and F, 12th Inf., to whom the credit of converting the skating rink into a temple of the drama may be fairly assigned. So that with such an aggregation of talent and a natural toboggan slide alongside of us, life at Lincoln is not wholly without its charms. ULTRA MARINE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT NIOWARA, NEB.

FEBRUARY 19.

COLONEL BRYANT and family returned Feb. 12 from California, where they have been visiting their many friends and relatives. Maj. Wells is back from a visit to Philadelphia, and Mrs. Maj. Wells is expected from Philadelphia Feb. 23, where she has been visiting her mother the past three months. Capt. Porter will be back from his Eastern trip the coming week. Lieut. Krug is home again. The first ball of the season for officers was given Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, which was quite a success.

The following is the programme of our winter evenings amusement:

1. Jan. 6—A lecture by Gen. Kautz. Subject, "A Field for the Army in Time of Peace," which was ably handled as was to be expected.

2. Jan. 13—Lieut. John Stafford. Lecture on the "Rear Guard of Armies," proving himself a master of the subject.

3. Jan. 20—Maj. Tros. Wilhelm, "Oxy. Hydrogen Light with Scopitocon and Stereopticon." He carried the regiment from California to Arizona, then on to Fort Niobrara, showing all the familiar places on the road.

4. Jan. 27—A jubilee concert was given by members of the 9th U. S. Cavalry. They drew full house, and everybody was well pleased.

The 8th Inf. Band has been giving a series of concerts in the post hall. The fifth series came off Feb. 8, when Mrs. Gen. Kautz favored the audience with several choice songs, which were received with great applause.

The Clover Leaf Social Club has given a series of balls, which have been well patronized by the mess.

We also have a school for the enlisted men which is largely attended, and is doing a great deal of good, and credit is due our post commander and chaplain for their untiring efforts to instruct and amuse the men. The post commander has been engaged the past two weeks organizing a fire company, and we are now thoroughly organized and able to turn out in military style.

ISAAC.

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

Feb. 8 a successful rendition of the comedy, "A Lesson in Love," was given at the post theatre to a large and appreciative audience. The cast embraced Lieuts. Smith and Abbott, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Mrs. Evans, wife of Adj't. Evans, 12th Inf.; Mrs. Spencer, wife of Post Surgeon Spencer, and Mrs. Minnie Townsend, daughter of Col. Townsend, 12th Inf. The acting was perfect, and the entire cast kept up their high reputation as first-class amateurs. Capt. Riley, 7th Cav., was manager, and proved that he was well up in theatricals, as well as an indefatigable worker.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA.

FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

FORT SULLY is garrisoned by Cos. A, B, C and D, of the 12th Infantry, Maj. W. H. Penrose, post commander, Poore, adjutant and Wotherspoon, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Since our arrival in August last, we have had almost all kinds of

weather, from 88 degs. in the shade to 38 degs. below zero, mosquitoes, sand storms, snow, blizzards, with quite a lot of fine weather intermixed. Our officers have their social occasions and our enlisted men have a social club which gives them a hop once a month, so that even if we have to take in a blizzard once in a while we still live and are happy.

BLUEBEARD.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

THE Kansas City Times of Feb. 19 says:

Chaplain T. W. Barry, of Fort Leavenworth, was a guest of Capt. Pond, assistant quartermaster, during this week. Capt. Ridgely's Troop G, 7th Cav., will soon be known as the Gray Horse Troop of the regiment. Nearly all of the mounts are now gray, and all new horses must be of the same color. Miss Kerr, of St. Joseph, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, 7th Cav., and Miss Parker, Miss Nicholson, daughter of Commo. Nicholson, U. S. N., retired, is visiting her brother, Lieut. Nicholson, 7th Cav., and family. Since the advent of the 7th Cav. the officers were deprived of their club room, and in consequence have no place where to meet for social intercourse unless they visit each other at their own quarters. Some provision should be made for such a club room. Col. Compton, 4th Cav., will pass through here en route to join his regiment at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Mrs. Compton and daughter will remain East for some time yet. Mrs. P. G. Lowe, of Leavenworth, mother of Mrs. McCormick, wife of Lieut. McCormick, 7th Cav., arrived here Thursday to remain several days.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

THE Cheyenne Sun of Jan. 29 says:

Gen. Henry R. Misner, U. S. A., recently promoted to colonel, 17th U. S. Inf., is expected about the end of the month to take command of his regiment and the post of Fort D. A. Russell. He located and built the early portion of Fort Sanders in 1865 and 1867, and was camped in Cheyenne Pass in 1867. Laramie City stands on one of his hay meadows. July 4, 1867, he was on Crow Creek, where Cheyenne now is, and met Gen. Dodge and the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, Gen. Aurthur and staff and Gen. Rawlins. They improvised a fair staff, saluted the national colors, wafted patriotic sentiments on the pure Wyoming air and determined the site of Cheyenne. So Gen. Misner is one of the first settlers. Returning after 20 years' absence Gen. Misner will meet a friendly and most cordial reception from the citizens of Cheyenne, who are pleased that he is to return to Wyoming. The punch bowl shall again be brought out and patriotic sentiments again wafted on the pure Wyoming air.

The Tribune says: "The veterans here, the noblemen of America, will be glad to welcome him. The pioneers and all classes of citizens will be glad to welcome him. And a friendly and hearty welcome to Cheyenne awaits Gen. Henry R. Misner."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCINTOSH, TEX.

FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

Mrs. READ, wife of Lieut. G. W. Read, 5th Cav., who has been visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Young, left for Fort Supply a few days ago. On account of the illness of Mrs. Read her husband came to McIntosh to accompany her home.

Capt. H. C. Ward and Mrs. Ward, who have been spending several months East, have returned.

Mrs. Nichols, wife of Lieut. Maury Nichols, has been quite ill, but is now out of danger.

Lient. T. R. Rivers, who has been on recruiting duty, has returned.

Lient. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., has been doing some excellent work in the way of training his horses to take a recruit position. He has succeeded in the attainment of his object so that it from three to four minutes he can have the whole number (about sixty) flat on their sides simply by speaking to them. They lay down so quietly that one thinks they are going to take a nap; and even the sound of the gun over them does not disturb their quiet. He is now teaching them to lay down and get up at the sound of the trumpet. Great credit is due Lieut. Dodd and the members of his troop for their persistent and patient efforts and skill.

P. E. T. E. R.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

"THERE is likely soon to be some change," says the Leavenworth Times, "among the commissioned officers at the Military Prison. Lieutenant Townsend, Adjutant, has already served four years. Lieutenant Cheever will have served four years in April. Captain Hammer, who has been here but little over two years, during which time he has been promoted from first lieutenant to captain, is anxious to be with his company."

The Kansas City Times says:

Col. Sanford, in a letter from Washington, states the opinion among Army officers there is to the effect that there will be little legislation for the Army this session of Congress.

A weekly military column has been started by the Omaha Herald and will be in charge of Mr. E. L. Merritt, a brother of Gen. Wesley Merritt.

The long time since the proceedings in the case of Capt. Olmsted, 9th Cav., were forwarded to headquarters of the Platte, looks as if they had gone to Washington, which would imply dismissal from the service.

Lient. Scott, 1st Cav., and bride, have returned from their extended bridal tour.

"For Myself Alone" was the little society comedy performed Tuesday evening by the members of the Catholic League.

The third annual ball of the Provost Guard social club on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, proved to be a fine affair, all the maskers doing their endeavors to make things lively.

A number of officers of the 8th Cavalry and 18th Infantry have struck it rich in Colorado and the find is nothing less than a gold mine in the Gold Hill, Boulder county mining district, which assays gold to the ton and the total cost to work it does not exceed \$5 per ton. The vein is two and one-half feet thick. Capts. Miller, Paul and McLaughlin, and Lieuts. Warwick, McClellan and Griffith, 18th Inf.; Capt. Hall and Price, and Lieut. Padlock, 8th Cav., Moses Waters, post trader at Fort Riley and Civil Eng'r. Starr of the same place are the lucky ones. Valuable machinery has already been purchased and a large force of men will be put to work at once.—K. C. Times.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

Recruits have been on the increase for the past month and their quality has improved, the number of old soldiers having been remarkable. Capt. A. H. Young, depot Q. M., met with a slight accident while out siezing a short while ago, but he is now nearly convalescent. The members of the Thirteen Club gave their first annual ball and supper on the evening of Feb. 13, which was a very enjoyable affair. Capt. Chas. G. Peaney, 6th Infantry, paid a short visit to the barracks this week. Recruit Wm. C. C. Lewis, who has been in hospital since June 5, 1887, and who had his left arm amputated, has entirely recovered and now awaits his discharge.

MAYOR HEWITT, Comptroller Myers, Gen. John Newton, U. S. A.; Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Jordan L. Mott, and Henry Hilton have been appointed to a committee to select a site for the monument to be erected in memory of the soldiers from New York City who fell during the War of the Rebellion.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

A DISPATCH SAYS:

Deaf Bull, sub-chief and medicine man among the Crow Indians, who was captured with seven others by Gen. Ruger last fall, made an attack on two of his companions Feb. 16 that may prove fatal.

The Pioneer Press says:

Deaf Bull, is a silent and silent creature, who never does or says anything, usually, without compulsion. Last Wednesday night he became suddenly transformed. A fiendish freak seized him, and he rose, not with stealth and a tomahawk, but with fury and a small penknife, and began to slash his brother braves at a rapid rate and in a wild sort of way. In a short time he had cut and bled four of them, but, seemingly, not satisfied with such slow progress, or the general results, he began to operate on his own worthless throat, but with no great success, as the blade was only about an inch long. The wounds of his red brothers were not of a serious character, and that which he inflicted upon himself was unfortunately not deep enough to reach his jugular or his windpipe; and was consequently a poor job. Measures will be taken to prevent the recurrence of such midnight attempts at murder, no matter how gratifying it might be to have this particular fiend flushed himself.

OMAHA, NEB.

THE EXCELSIOR OF FEB. 19 SAYS:

At the instance of Lieut. Towsley the following contributions, the soldiers' tribute to heroism, were made for the benefit of the teachers who suffered in the late blizzard, viz.: Officers and ladies, Fort Omaha, \$26; Co. A, 2d Inf., \$14; B, \$8.50; C, \$8.00; D, \$5.75; F, \$3.00; G, \$1.25; I, \$1.00; K, \$10.25; Co. 5, \$11.35. Total, \$129.

Col. C. M. Terrell, chief paymaster, has been summoned to Chester, Pa., on account of the serious illness of his daughter, Mrs. Bartlett. (She has since died.)

BIRTHDAYS IN THE NAVY.

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps celebrate their birthdays this week:

	Born.	Retires.
R. Boyd, Captain	Feb. 21, 1834	1896
E. P. Lull, Captain	" 20, 1836	1898
G. W. Hall, Chief Engineer	" 19, 1837	1899
N. M. Dyer, Commander	" 20, 1839	1901
L. J. Allen, Chief Engineer	" 21, 1840	1902
C. A. McDaniel, Paymaster	" 21, 1842	1904
K. Longnecker, Lieut. Comdr.	" 19, 1844	1906
G. F. F. Wilde, Commander	" 25, 1845	1907
J. R. Craig, Lieut. Commander	" 24, 1845	1907
W. S. Moore, P. A. Engineer	" 21, 1846	1908
E. R. Rawson, Chaplain	" 21, 1846	1908
U. Strode, Lieutenant	" 20, 1848	1910
R. R. Hove, Chaplain	" 25, 1850	1912
A. K. Michler, P. A. Paymaster	" 19, 1852	1914
G. S. Willets, P. A. Engineer	" 21, 1853	1915
W. Brannenreuther, Lieutenant	" 19, 1854	1916
C. Laird, Lieutenant	" 20, 1854	1916
J. T. Smith, Lieutenant	" 25, 1854	1916
J. Gibson, Ensign	" 23, 1856	1918
J. K. Martin, P. A. Paymaster	" 23, 1856	1918
W. M. Constan, Ensign	" 24, 1857	1919
H. B. Wilson, Ensign	" 21, 1861	1923
L. J. Clark, Ensign	" 22, 1862	1924
G. W. Street, Ensign	" 22, 1863	1925
W. Wilson, Gunner	" 19, 1863	1894

Mr. C. H. FRANK, No. 39 White Building, Buffalo, N. Y., has rescued from oblivion an interesting series of Confederate War Sketches. They are somewhat after the nature of the caricatures of James Gilray in the time of the Georges, only in this case it is "we, us and ourselves" who are the victims, and not wicked Bony and his hosts. There was a time when these pictures would have been the occasion of annoyance in the North, but now we can afford to laugh at them. They were a decided occasion of annoyance to their author who was a Baltimorean. He was arrested and imprisoned by the "Lincoln hirelings" and found that the pursuit of art was attended with unforeseen difficulties. This doubtless gave a keener edge to his pencil. But 100 sets of these pictures were ever printed, and of these twenty-eight are in the possession of Mr. Frank. As the plates have been destroyed they have a special value, aside from their unique character. The sketches number twenty-nine in all. They are on India paper, about 12 by 16, and are very delicate in etching—nearly outline sketches, and display unusual art in conception and drawing. The chief of the burlesques is "The Worship of the North," representing "the apotheosis of the nigger" with Lincoln as priest and Gen. Butler and Charles Sumner as chief worshipers, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Scott and other Union generals assisting. Lincoln's trip through Baltimore is another bold sketch. Another is President Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation with Satan holding the inkstand. Among the war sketches are "Albert Sidney Johnson Crossing the Desert to Join the Southern Army," "Smuggling Medicines," "Butler's Victims at Fort St. Philip," "Jamison's Jayhawkers," "Stuart's Cavalry on a Raid," "Forming Guerrilla Bands" and others. Lincoln's passage through Baltimore represents the President on his way to Washington, looking out of the door of a freight car in a Scotch cap, and frightened by the noise of a cat. There is an attempt at a loftier conception in a picture of Stonewall Jackson and his soldiers at prayer, a sketch which has been copied into a large painting by the author. As a relic of the war these etchings are valuable, and the few remaining sets will no doubt pass into the hands of collectors. Those who wish to secure one should address Mr. Frank as above.

The statue in honor of Sergt. William Jasper, of Revolutionary fame, was unveiled at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 22 in the presence of 10,000 people. Gov. Gordon was the orator of the day.

COMMANDER W. C. WISE, U. S. N., with his family, are at the Grand Hotel, New York city.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. ATLANTIC STATION—REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUKE.

Mails for the West Indies leave Newport News, Va., March 10, and N. Y. March 21 and 22.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Left New York Navy-yard, Feb. 18, and will touch at the following ports: Bermuda, San Juan, P. R.; St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Basse Tierre, St. Christopher, Martinique, St. Vincent, St. George's Harbor, Grenada, Port of Spain, Trinidad, La Guayra, Curacao, Kingston, Santiago de Cuba, Aspinwall, Greytown, Havana, Matanzas, Key West, arriving at Hampton Roads about June 1. The only mails certain to reach the ship will be those directed to Aspinwall, U. S. C.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Arrived at Santa Lucia Feb. 14. Expects to be at Barbadoes March 4.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Expects to be at La Curaçao about March 1.

YANICK, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Expects to be at Aspinwall, March 5.

S. ATLANTIC STATION—REAR ADMIRAL D. L. BRAINE.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Mails for Brazil leave Baltimore March 7 and 8, and Newport News, Va., March 10.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Montevideo, Feb. 4. A new detail of officers were ordered to sail from Hampton Roads, per steamer of Feb. 18. Comdr. G. W. Pigman will command her. The Alliance is under orders to make a cruise to the coast of Africa, but will remain at Montevideo until the arrival of the officers detailed for duty on her.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Arrived at Montevideo, Feb. 4.

EUROPEAN STATION—ADMIRAL JAS. A. GREEN.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Sailed from Boston, Jan. 22, en route for the Mediterranean. Will touch at Fayal, Azores.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston in command. Sailed from Montevideo, Jan. 18, for Gibraltar. She will be the flagship of the station.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. e. s.), Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villefranche, France, Jan. 31, 1888.

PACIFIC STATION—REAR ADMIRAL L. A. KIMBERLY.

Mails should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Mail leaves S. F. March 7. At Samoa Jan. 1.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama Jan. 30. Under orders, Feb. 9, to proceed to Callao, Peru.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Babia, Brazil, Feb. 22.

Mail for the ship can be sent to Montevideo, Uruguay, care of U. S. Consul, until March 7. After that date, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns. At Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal. Orders sent from Navy Dept., Feb. 16, to put the ship out of commission.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 12 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. Sailed from Coquimbo, Feb. 2, en route for Paita, where she is expected to arrive about Feb. 25.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. Mail leaves March 7 and 27. At Honolulu, S. I., Jan. 10.

NIPSIK, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Sailed from New York Navy-yard for the Pacific Coast, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., Mon tevideo, Uruguay, until March 7. After that date, mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at St. Vincent Feb. 15.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from St. Vincent Feb. 22, and the next port at which she may be expected to touch is at Bahia. Sailed from New York, Jan. 30, en route for Panama, via Straits of Magellan. She will be the flag-ship of the South Pacific Station. After March 7, mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama. Mail until March 1, as follows: Montevideo, Uruguay, via England. Mail can be sent to Montevideo direct on March 7. Mail sent this way should be in New York on above date, and "Via England" omitted in the address. Arrived at the island of St. Vincent Feb. 20.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton has been condemned by medical survey, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Honolulu, Jan. 10, to remain for the present. Mail leaves San Francisco Feb. 23, and March 7 and 27.

ASIA STATION—REAR ADMIRAL RALPH CHANDLER.

Mails should be addressed, Mail General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave San Francisco during the month of March as follows: 3d, 13th and 24th.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. To sail about Jan. 25th for Hong Kong, thence in turn to Manila, Batavia and other ports in Java, Macassar, Island Celebes, and Borneo to the Philippine Islands. Admiral Chandler now expects to be absent about three months.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Is undergoing extensive repairs to boilers at Kobe, Japan, and will be ready for sea March 1st. She will then be placed at the disposition of Minister Derby for a cruise in Formosan and Chinese waters.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. En route to the Asiatic Station.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. En route to the Asiatic Station.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 16.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Sailed from Yokohama Jan. 23. En route to Panama, to receive new complement of officers and crew and then return to the Asiatic Station. May be expected to arrive by March 20. Mail should be addressed, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., and leaves New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of month.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Will probably remain in Korea winter. CHEMULPO Dec. 16.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SQUADRON.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Charles J. Train. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. T. F. Kane. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. Sailed for a cruise among the West Indies Feb. 17.

Mail matter for this vessel should be sent, care U. S. Consul: From Feb. 25 to March 12, St. Kitts, W. I.; March 12 to 25, St. Kitts, W. I.; March 25 to April 1, Martinique, W. I.; April 1 to April 10, St. Thomas, W. I.; after April 10, Newport, R. I. Mail leaves Newport News, Va., March 10, and N. Y. March 21 and 22.

SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va. Will cruise in Chesapeake Bay this winter. Next summer she will be sent to Coasters' Harbor Island, and will be a stationary practice ship.

ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. New York Navy yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Arrived at Navy-yard, Norfolk, Feb. 2. Left Norfolk Feb. 18, for Annapolis, Md., with stores.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Pickering. Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 18, and after a short stay at Norfolk will go to New York. The Pensacola touched one of the bars near Cape Charles, Chesapeake Bay, on Feb. 18, and grounded slightly. She got off immediately, however, without sustaining any damage, and proceeded on her way to Norfolk, where she arrived safely.

The Pensacola has been ordered to New York, and will carry a new crew to the Omaha at Panama, and then return to go out of commission.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

RECEIVING SHIPS, IRON-CLADS, ETC.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 22 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Phillip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARASH, 20 howitzers. Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Caterpillar*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

NAVAL VESSELS FITTING OUT TO GO INTO COMMISSION.

SCORDA—At Portsmouth, N. H. Repairs have been completed. Will be commissioned March 1. Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr., has been ordered to command.

CHICAGO—At New York Navy-yard.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. Will be ready for sea about August 1, 1888.

HARTFORD—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Repairs will not be made until legislative action is secured.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A NAVAL construction and armament company is to be formed in London with a capital of \$3,000,000. Lord Hartington will be chairman. The company will acquire the Barrow Shipbuilding Works. Fifty-one thousand five-pound shares will be offered to the public.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON GARDNER, in his annual report from the Albatross, says: "There has been an almost entire absence of intestinal troubles, due largely, it is believed, to the quality of the excellent distilled water furnished by the Baird distiller in use on board this ship."

THE U. S. S. Iroquois, now at the Mare Island Navy-yard, was built at the New York yard in 1888, and cost, exclusive of her battery, \$325,000.

has been one of the most useful of the vessels of her class. In the heyday of her youth the Iroquois was rightly regarded as a very fast vessel, having achieved a record of thirteen knots an hour under steam alone, which in the days of contention with eight and ten knot steamers was considered "fast enough."

The long-delayed proof of the 10-inch B. I. R. at the proving grounds, Annapolis, seems about as distant as ever, and from all that can be learned at the Navy Department the gun will not be fired for some time. Precisely what is the trouble is something no feller can ever find out."

It is stated that the court of inquiry in the Brooklyn Navy-yard matter finds that the transactions which brought Pay Inspector Stevenson before it involve nothing worse than negligence by which the Government has suffered pecuniary loss. A reprimand is said to be recommended.

The Antietam was designed as a first rate, carrying 28 guns, and was a sister ship of the Guerriere. There were eight of this class laid down, but the last named was the only one ever commissioned for sea. Their names were—Antietam, Guerriere, Illinois, Jaya, Kewaydul, Minnetonka and Ontario.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the shipbuilding yard of the Union Iron Works, says that the Charleston will be launched in July. But for the delay in the matter of material the hull would have been in condition for launching two months earlier. The same correspondent says that nothing whatever has been done by the contractors on Cruiser No. 5 (San Francisco), for the reason that the plans of the machinery have not been fully settled.

The U. S. S. Pensacola will, it is said, as soon as the Omaha arrives at Panama, be despatched to Aspinwall with the relief crew and officers for that vessel. It is not the intention of the Department to detain the Omaha at Panama longer than is absolutely necessary, for by the date of her probable arrival the unhealthy season will be at its beginning, and a prolonged stay could be productive of nothing but harm. The Pensacola will not refit for this duty, and will, it is supposed, sail from New York.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 16.—Lieutenant Wm. C. Strong, to the Swatara.

Ensign J. M. Poyer, to special temporary duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

FEB. 17.—Gunner John A. McDonald, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

FEB. 18.—Lieutenant Wm. Winder, to the receiving ship Wabash.

Boatswain John H. Brown, to the receiving ship Franklin.

Carpenter D. M. W. Nash, to the Swatara.

Detached.

FEB. 16.—Lieutenant A. Reynolds, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Swatara.

Ensign J. H. Shipley, from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to the Swatara.

Ensign V. O. Chase, from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Swatara.

FEB. 17.—Gunner T. B. Watkins, from the Wabash and ordered to the Swatara.

Gunner Wm. Wilson, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Vermont.

FEB. 18.—Boatswain Xavier Perrimond, from the Franklin and ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

Boatswain F. A. Dran, from the Wabash Feb. 25 and ordered to the Swatara.

Acting Boatswain Stephen McCarthy, from the New Hampshire Feb. 25 and ordered to the Galena.

Resigned.

Assistant Surgeon Elmer C. Tracy, to take effect immediately.

Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Under date of Jan. 12 Rear Admiral Chandler reports the health of his squadron as good. The following changes on the Asiatic Squadron are reported: Lieut. G. C. Fouk and Naval Cadet J. N. C. Griswold transferred from the Brooklyn to the Monocacy. Lieut. T. B. M. Mason from the Essex and ordered to return to the U. S. via Europe.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright and Lieutenant M. A. Shufeldt, invalided from the Omaha, at Nagasaki, and ordered to San Francisco by mail steamer. Lieut. Shufeldt, being an important witness on the Selfridge Court-martial, is ordered to report to the Navy Department by telegraph from San Francisco.

MARINE CORPS.

1st Lieutenant W. P. Biddle has been detached from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., to command the marine guard of the U. S. steamer Swatara.

Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Broome, detached from command of Marine Barrack, Boston, March 1, and ordered to await retirement on March 8.

NOMINATION.

FEB. 21.—James Finley Keeney, of Illinois, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, to fill an original vacancy.

NEW NAVAL RATINGS.

A BOARD is now in session at the Navy Department, of which Comdr. Merrill Miller is president, engaged in making a revision of the ratings of petty officers and men of the Navy, with a view to securing a more equitable proportioning of their pay. Commodore Schley has recommended to the board an increase of the pay of seamen gunners. He also suggests several new ratings, such as seamen electricians, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists and laundrymen.

The boys of the training squadron are now taught every trade needed on ship board. Some of them, of course, find that they are not adapted to the regular duties of a seaman, but could make first-class carpenters or blacksmiths. In these capacities

Commo. Schley thinks they would be of great use to the Service, especially as carpenters, as their training would enable them to be more at home in the riggings than civilian carpenters. The rating of seaman electrician is recommended by Commodore Schley because of the tendency to introduce electric light on board all naval vessels. This class, he thinks, should be well compensated, for if it is not the men would soon drift into private establishments after they gained experience in handling electric plants on ship board.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NORFOLK NOTES.

A NOTABLE change has been made in the location of the signal station here, due to the efforts of the Meteorological Committee of the Cotton Exchange.

The weather signals, as heretofore, will be displayed from the top of the Dodson building, as from that point they can be readily seen from the Navy-yard, and vessels in the lower harbor can take advantage of them without difficulty. There is a movement under way for a display of weather signals from this point at night, by means of electricity and properly colored globes.

As exhibiting the importance of this port as a commercial centre, the transhipment of coal for export is valuable. The amount cleared between Jan. 1 and Feb. 16 aggregated no less than 87,000 tons, a large proportion going abroad.

Some difficulty is being experienced by the contractors for the Simpson Dock in process of construction, by the constant caving of the earth whenever an excavation of a greater depth than 10 feet is made.

Several of the conduit-boxes about the head of the dock have been put down, and the work is making good progress.

Strenuous efforts will be made to induce the Secretary to have the Pensacola, now at the yard, refitted here for whatever duty the Department has in store for her. Previous to the cruise which has just ended, this ship was fitted out here, some three years ago. Common report has it that it has been decided to send the Pensacola to the New York Navy-yard, where she will be but partly refitted, and from whence she will sail for Aspinwall with the relief crew for the Omaha.

Owing to the work going on in fitting out the Galena for a cruise, the force in the Steam Engineering Dept. has been augmented, but in nearly all of the other departments have suffered a reduction in force, this being especially in Construction and Repair.

Just now the Navy-yard presents rather a desolate appearance, from the small number of men employed, but the people here are like Mr. Micawber, and are very patient while waiting for something to turn up.

Lent apparently possesses few terrors for the Navy contingent on the station, as was evidenced by the attendance at the hop last Saturday at the yard. Mrs. Brown, wife of the Commandant, managed the affair, and its brilliancy has seldom been excelled. The Hygeia Hotel sent quite a notable contingent, which, with the presence of quite a number of Naval officers in uniform, made an occasion not soon to be forgotten by those fortunate enough to have participated.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. S. LANCASTER.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, Jan. 16, 1888.

THIS vessel will sail to-morrow at noon for Gibraltar, where she will probably join the European squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Lt.-Comdr. E. S. Houston, commanding; Lieut. F. M. Wise, Executive; Lieut. E. S. Prime, Navigator; Lieut. C. J. Boush, watch officer; Ensign Geo. R. Clark, watch officer; Ensign J. E. Craven, watch officer; Ensign W. J. Morris, watch officer.

Naval Cadets.—C. S. Coombs, G. Bertolietto, A. T. Long, G. Churchill, G. H. Burnside, C. S. Converse, and T. M. O'Halloran.

Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, Paymaster R. P. Lisle, Medical Inspector W. K. Scofield, 1st Lieut. C. P. Porter, U. S. M. C., Chaplin H. H. Clark, P. Assistant Surgeon C. T. Hibbert, Asst. Engineer H. W. Gage, Asst. Engr. W. H. Allardice, 2d Lieut. H. K. White, U. S. M. C., Asst. Surgeon C. J. Decker, Cadet Engineer C. C. Willis, Gunner C. C. Neil, Carpenter M. T. Quigley, Sailmaker G. D. Macy, Pay Clerk A. Reynard.

This list includes nearly all the officers detailed for the Lancaster, and sent out by the Trenton last year. Ensign C. M. Fahm has been ordered to the Alliance, and P. A. Engineer G. H. Kearny is attached to the Tallapoosa.

Z.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

THE new Marine Barracks, to which reference was made in the last number of the JOURNAL, are on the east side of Broad street at the main entrance to the Navy-yard, where a small area of "made land" intervenes between the back channel and a vast stretch of meadow. It is not just such a site as would be selected for a modern residence by a wealthy citizen, suburbanly inclined, nor are the barracks much to boast of, but the ground is as good as any the neighborhood affords and the buildings are better than many camp meeting structures. All of the old bulkheads, ceilings, and other material employed on the *Antietam*, from which the marines were driven by her decay, were utilized in the new work which was done by contract, in the briefest time possible, with all that that implies. These quarters are of wood, one story high, with tin roof, and the principal building measures 150x25 feet and faces Broad street. It extends from the small building used as a guardhouse to the water and is divided into two rooms. One of these rooms, 25x25, is used as a mess room and the other as a dormitory. They are not plastered and the rafters overhead are not concealed from view. In rear is an annex which is divided into small rooms which are used for a kitchen, provision room and a clothing room. In addition to this, a wash house has been built adjoining the guardhouse and a wash house at the southeast end of the dormitory. Very little money was available for the purpose but, later, improvements can be effected which will make the accommodations ample and comfortable for the garrison, which never exceeds 100 men, but not such as becomes a great and wealthy nation which spends millions annually upon palatial public buildings in which human beings do not have to live.

The modesty of the Marine Corps ought to be as proverbial as its economy and fidelity, for it seems willing to put with anything and march at the tail end of the procession.

Capt. A. S. Taylor, U. S. M. C., who was for a short time on recruiting duty in Philadelphia, is now attached to this post and is so much pleased with the station that he has bought a handsome residence near Germantown at figures which would stagger many of his comrades in arms. Fortunately captain is able to do it.

As officers grow old in the Service the desire to have a settled abiding place is apt to manifest itself. This feeling

has prompted Capt. Callum also to "settle" and he now owns the hospitable home which he has so long occupied in St. Mark's Place, West Philadelphia. As Capt. L. E. Faran, U. S. M. C., has also a strong partiality for "yesterday's," he will probably be the next to select a permanent anchorage for his beautiful and interesting family.

SWAMP.

THE BATTLE FLAG INCIDENT.

The Secretary of War returned to the House Feb. 20 his answer to the Boutelle resolution calling for information as to whether the flags captured by the United States have been removed from the place where they were displayed and concealed, and if so by what authority and for what purpose; and further, as to what propositions have been made by Government officials for the surrenders of these flags and whether it is true that a portion of them were actually surrendered to persons having no right to their possession. The Secretary says:

There is now no law on the statute books requiring the Secretary of War to display and open to the inspection of the public flags captured in war, for section 218 nicely provides for their collection at the seat of government. In the autumn of 1874 a portion of the flags were removed from the office of the superintendent of the War Department buildings, it is presumed by the oral direction of the then Secretary of War, to the ordnance museum, in Windham's Building, and there placed on exhibition, and others were sent to the same place in 1876. The larger part of the flags, however, still remained in the office of the superintendent.

Such was their custody and place of deposit until October, 1882, when all the flags, including those in the museum, were, by direction of the Secretary of War, boxed and stored in a room in the sub-basement of the new State, War and Navy Building, then first occupied by the War Department, where they remained until January, 1887. They were quite inaccessible in this place and difficult to find and identify when it became necessary to do so. It was also found that they were decaying rapidly, and by direction of the present Adj't-General they were taken from the boxes and placed in a room in the upper story of this building, where they can be easily visited and examined.

During the whole period of their custody in this Department it has been the practice of the Secretary of War from time to time to deliver up recaptured Union flags on application by Governors of States whose troops served in the armies of the United States or to organizations or to distinguished soldiers of the war on the Union side. Twenty-one Confederate flags were given up prior to May, 1887.

In April, 1887, the Adj't-General addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he suggested the propriety of returning all the flags (Union and Confederate) to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which have these colors were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine.

The proposition was submitted to the President and was approved by him. Orders thereupon issued that letters be sent to the Governors of States whose troops carried the flags deposited in the War Department, proposing to return the same. Such letters were sent to the Governors of States referred to in the order, but before any of these flags were sent or delivered under the order thus issued the President, upon further consideration, determined "that the return of these flags in the manner contemplated is not authorized by existing law or justified as an executive act." The order of the Department was at once revoked and notice thereof duly issued. None of the flags were given up.

It is not true that the flags, standards and colors captured from the enemies of the United States have been removed from the place where they were displayed, as required by law, and have since been concealed from the public.

The only proposition for the surrender of any of said flag, standards and colors, within the knowledge of this Department, was made by the Adj't-General of the Army, as before recited, and the action and order thereon and the withdrawal of the same by the President are given.

It is not true that the flags referred to, and included in the proposition of the Adj't-General, have been delivered up or surrendered either before or after said countermanding order to any persons or organizations whatever, but the same are still in the custody of this Department.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs, in recommending the passage of the bill to give Wm. G. Galloway, late U. S. A., an honorable discharge, say: "Your committee find that Captain Galloway, surrounded with this romantic and remarkable set of circumstances, did, in violation of the Rules and Articles of War, leave his post, go to Mobile, meet and marry the lady now his wife, and return to his post by first boat on the following morning, having been gone some 18 or 20 hours; that his orders re-leading him from all charges and restoring him to duty came from Mobile on same boat he and his bride returned on, and were handed to him a short time after his arrival there. That he was guilty of a mere technical violation of law is true; but the good faith on his part, his prompt return to his post the pressing summons calling him to this act, most plainly demonstrate the absence on his part of intentional or wilful violation of a military law. This, coupled with the long service he rendered his country in war and peace, his great sufferings in prison life, and serious afflictions following his release therefrom, together with the fact that his brother officers speak of him as a most gallant, chivalric, and exemplary soldier, should have outweighed this slight and seemingly necessary breach of military rule. The sentence cashiering him from the Service was at least an unwarranted and unnecessarily severe punishment under the circumstances. And your committee would also call attention to the fact that Captain William Galloway never was legally dismissed the Service."

ADMIRAL JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE has recently been made a member of the French Academy. He is said to be the first representative of the Navy to sit among the forty. The Admiral has written a great many professional works.

The confirmation of all pending Navy nominations was expected before the adjournment of the Senate on Friday.

EXERCISES FOR FOOT TROOPS.*

THIS work will be comprised under three titles:
First.—Instruction for recruits, or, School of the Soldier.

Second.—School of the Company, Skirmishing and the use of the rifle.

Third.—School of the Battalion, and Military Ceremonial.

The School of the Soldier will be divided into three parts, and these again into lessons, so arranged as to lead the recruit by natural progression to a knowledge of the details of the drill; and will be taught in the following order:

Lesson I.—Position of the soldier and exercise.

Lesson II.—Movements of eyes and head, salutes and facings.

Lesson III.—Marching.—The step, in slow, common and quick time.

Lesson IV.—Mark time, the side, backward, and change of step.

Lesson V.—The March by the flank and rear.

PART SECOND.†

Lesson I.—Nomenclature of the piece, Carry arms, Present arms, Order arms, and Parade rest.

Lesson II.—Support arms, Right and left shoulder arms, Right and left shoulder slope arms.

Lesson III.—Fix and unfix bayonet, Arms port, and Inspection of arms.

Lesson IV.—Charge bayonet, Trail arms, Reverse arms, and Rest on arms.

Lesson V.—Louding and firings.

PART THIRD.

Lesson I.—Alignment of four or more men, Dressing to the right, left, and on the centre.

Lesson II.—Marching, Direct, oblique, to the right, left, and rear.

Lesson III.—Changes of direction, By the flank, wheels, and turning.

Lesson IV.—Shifting, or Manual of Arms on the March, Stack arms, etc.

Lesson V.—Forming Column, Movements in Column, etc.

1. The first and second parts of the School of the Soldier should be taught to each recruit separately, if practicable, by a non-commissioned officer, or, well drilled soldier, and great care should be exercised in adhering strictly to what is prescribed in the drill.

2. Each movement should be carefully explained and exemplified by the instructor, and understood by the recruit before passing to the next, after which that already gone over should be kept fresh in the memory by frequent reviewing.

3. Recruits, under instruction, should be rested frequently and allowed to execute by themselves that which they have been taught. For this purpose the instructor will command *Rest, or In place, Rest*, and when he wishes to resume the instructor will command, *Attention*.

4. At the command *Rest*, the soldier will be no longer required to stand still, or remain silent; but, should the instructor wish merely to relieve the attention of the man, he will command, *In place—Rest*, when he will be required to keep one foot in its place.

5. At the command, *Attention*, the soldier will resume his former position and fix the attention.

DEFINITIONS.

6. Commands are of three kinds, cautionary, preparatory, and commands of execution.

7. Cautionary commands are those indicating to whom the command proper will be addressed, such as squad, section, platoon, company, battalion, guard, detachment, escort, band, etc.

8. Preparatory commands are those indicating the movement to be performed or that part of it preceding the word or syllable which determines the execution of the movement and which becomes the command of execution. Thus, in the command, *company—forward—MARCH, company* is the cautionary, *forward* the preparatory, and *MARCH* the command of execution.

9. Again, in the command, *squad, attention*, *squad* is the command of caution, the first part of the word attention makes the preparatory, and the last syllable becomes the command of execution.

10. The cautionary is not an essential part of any command, and may be omitted at the discretion of the instructor; but as a general rule it should precede every series of commands, and always that of *HALT*.

11. In these exercises the cautionary and preparatory commands will be printed in italics, and the commands of execution in small capital letters.

12. A body of troops is said to be in column when the depth of its formation exceeds the front.

13. File. Men are said to be in file when one is immediately in rear of another.

14. Line.—Troops are in line or lines when the depth of the formation is less than the front.

15. Time or times.—The parts into which a movement is divided, each part being executed before the command for the next is given.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

Part First.—Lesson I.

16. Recruits should be taught to assume and to remain in the position here described, whenever at attention or under inspection.

POSITION OF THE SOLDIER.

Head erect and face square to the front. Eyes fixed, straight to the front looking neither up nor down. Shoulders square and falling equally, chest out and abdomen in.

Arms hanging naturally, elbows close to the side, palms of the hands turned slightly to the front and little finger behind the seam of the trousers.

Body erect upon the hips, inclined forward, so as to bring the centre of gravity in front of the heels. Knees straight without stiffness. Heels on a line parallel with the shoulders, and as near together as possible, without constraint. Feet turned out equally, and forming with each other, something less than right angle.

17. Exercise.—To accustom the recruit to the position of the soldier, and to enable him to take and

*Exercises for Foot Troops, by Selden A. Day, Captain, 6th U. S. Artillery. Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1888 by W. C. and F. P. Church, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

†The text of Part II. is omitted.

retain it, he should be exercised in the following movements:

18. First. Cause him to rise on the balls or front part of the feet repeatedly, and stand with his heels from the ground as long as may be required, at the same time carefully maintaining the position of the soldier.

19. Second. Cause him to swing the legs backward and forward clear of the ground by the following commands:

Balance step, right foot—FRONT, REAR, FRONT, REAR. Repeated several times in succession.

20. At the command, *front*, the recruit will raise the right foot clear of the ground without bending the knee, and carry it forward twenty inches, holding it in that position, the toe turned out and depressed to a level with the heel, until the command, *rear*; when it will be carried to the rear, a distance of ten inches, and held in that position, knee straight, toe and heel on the same level, until the command, *front* (when it is brought to the front as before) or *half*, at which command the foot will be placed on the ground.

21. The balance step will be made with the left foot, in the same manner, and it should be practised until the recruit can stand equally well on either foot without losing his balance, or deranging his position. By this means the man will be taught to take the military step.

22. The position of the recruit should be corrected as often as necessary, and he should be especially cautioned to "keep the chest out and the abdomen in," and to make sure that the proper inclination of the body forward is maintained, he should be required to stand upon the balls of the feet without touching the heels to the ground for a length of time sufficient to secure steadiness in the position.

23. The recruit should be frequently rested and his attention relieved during these exercises.

LESSON II.

24. When the recruit has acquired the position of the soldier, he should then be taught the movements of the eyes and head, salutes and facings.

25. The Eyes.—The recruit standing in the position of the soldier, to cause him to look to the right or left, the instructor will command,

Eyes—RIGHT (or left).

26. At this command, turn the head towards the side indicated, without inclining forward or throwing it back, so as to see with the opposite eye over the nose, along a line parallel with the shoulders.

27. To resume the former position, the instructor will command

FRONT.

28. At which the head and eyes will be brought squarely to the front and remain fixed, looking neither up nor down.

SALUTES.

29. Salutes will be taught by detail as follows: The instructor will command,

Right hand—SALUTE, TWO, THREE, FOUR.

30. At this command (salute) raise the right hand to the height of the shoulder, arm extended and pointing in the same direction as the right foot, palm of the hand down, thumb close to the forefinger.

Two.—Carry the hand to the visor of the cap, palm to the front, at the same time turning the head slightly to the left, and look towards the person saluted.

Three.—Extend the arm, bringing the hand back to the position of the first motion.

Four.—Drop the hand quickly by the side.

31. The left hand salute is executed in the same manner.

32. Soldiers, whether standing or sitting, when they see an officer approach, will take the position of the soldier, face toward him and salute. If walking, they will salute an officer as they pass, and when approaching from opposite directions, commencing the salute six paces from the officer, always using the hand farthest from the person saluted.

FACINGS.

33. The facings will be executed as follows: The instructor will command—

Right—FACE.

34. At this command the recruit will turn on the left heel and face to the right, by raising the right foot from the ground, and at the same time giving with the toe a slight impetus to the right, and then place it beside the other with heel on the same line, at right angles with the former position.

35. The face to the left is similarly executed.

36. The full face to the rear is executed in two times. The instructor commands—

1. ABOUT. 2. FACE.

37. First time.—At the 1st command (about) carry the right foot to the rear, placing the hollow of it opposite to, and three inches from the left heel, toe pointing to the right, at the same time bringing the left toe square to the front.

38. Second time.—At the 2d command (face) turn on both heels, facing to the rear, and finish the movement by bringing the right foot by the side of the left.

LESSON III.—THE STEP.

39. The military step or pace in slow time is twenty-eight inches, and at the rate of ninety per minute.

40. To cause it to be executed (and it should be the first taught to recruits), the instructor will command

1. Forward—Slow-time. 2. MARCH.

41. At the 1st command (forward) spring the left knee, bringing the weight of the body on the right leg. At the 2d command (march) step off with the left foot to the front, toe turned out, and depressed to a level with the heel, placing it on the ground without shock, twenty-eight inches from the right, measured from heel to heel, and immediately followed by the right foot carried forward in the same manner and placed on the ground at the same distance in front of the left. Continue the march, taking steps at the rate of ninety per minute, without deranging the position of the body, or swinging the arms, until the command—*HALT*.

42. At this command the foot then off the ground will be brought down after completing the full-step, and the other placed beside it, heel on the same line.

43. The march in slow time is seldom used except at funerals, but should be taught to recruits with great care.

44. The march in common time is that generally used and is performed in the same manner, except that the step is thirty inches and taken at the rate of one hundred and ten per minute. To cause it to be executed the command will be—

Forward, MARCH.

45. It is always understood that unless slow or quick time is indicated, the march will be executed in common time, or at the rate of one hundred and ten steps per minute.

46. To cause the march to be executed in quick time the instructor will command

1. Forward. 2. Quick time. 3. MARCH.

47. At the 1st command (forward) spring the left knee. At the 2d command (quick time) raise the hands, closed, to the height of the waist, elbows to the rear. At the 3d command (march) step off with a spring, left foot first, taking steps thirty-three inches in length, and at the rate of about one hundred and sixty per minute, which time will be indicated by the instructor counting "one," "two," as the left and right foot should be brought to the ground, or saying "left," "left," repeated, several times as that foot should be brought to the ground. This, however, should only be done in drilling recruits. Under all other circumstances the command "take the step" should be sufficient.

LESSON IV.

48. The recruit standing in the position of the soldier, to cause him to make a semblance of marching without advancing, the instructor will command

1. Mark time. 2. MARCH.

49. At the 1st command (mark time) spring the left knee, throwing the weight of the body on the right leg, and at the 2d command (march) carry the left foot forward as if to step out, but instead bring it back and replace it at the side of the other, repeating the movement with the right foot, thus making a semblance of marching without advancing, taking steps at the rate indicated, until the command—*HALT*.

At which the feet will be placed together and the movement cease.

50. Should it be desired to cause the recruit to move off when marking time the instructor will give the same command as if starting from a halt, and the recruit will commence the march with the left foot, in its turn, without altering the cadence of the step.

51. To mark time in quick time, the feet will be raised by bending the knees alternately and springing from one to the other without carrying the foot forward as in slow and common time.

52. The recruit marching, should the instructor wish to arrest his advance without halting, he will command—*mark time, march*, at which he will cease to advance and make a semblance of marching, carefully preserving the cadence of the step until the command: *forward march* or *halt* from the instructor, when he will resume the march or come to a halt as indicated.

SIDE STEP.

53. To cause the recruit to execute the side step the instructor will command

Side step to the right—MARCH.

54. At this command, the recruit will step off with the right foot ten inches to the right, bringing the left foot to the side of the right, repeating the movement until the command *halt*, when the movement will cease.

55. The side step to the left is similarly executed. The cadence should be carefully observed in the side step as well as in all others, and is always executed in quick time.

THE BACKWARD STEP.

56. To cause the recruit to march backward, the instructor will command

Backward—MARCH.

57. At this command, step back with the left foot fourteen inches to the rear, place it on the ground and carry the right foot past it the same distance measuring from toe to toe. Continue the backward march until the command *halt*, when the foot will be placed beside the one in the rear.

58. To change the step, to cause him to change step the instructor will command

Change step—MARCH.

59. At the command march, make a half step with the foot then in the rear, placing it beside the one in front, with which foot complete the step commenced by the other.

60. This should be done without losing time or distance and becomes a "skip."

LESSON V.

61. To cause the recruit to move in a direction at right angles to that in which he may be marching, the instructor will command

Right (or left) flank—MARCH.

62. At this command the recruit will face in the direction indicated and continue the march without altering the cadence of the step.

63. To cause him to move in the opposite direction the command will be

Right about—MARCH.

64. At this command, place the foot then in rear by the side of the one in front, face to the rear and step off, continuing the march in the opposite direction.

65. Should it be desired at any time during the execution of a movement to return to the original position, after the command has been given, and before the movement has been completed, the instructor may give the command

"AS YOU WERE."

At which the original position will be promptly resumed.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.—PART THIRD.

66. The object of this part of the "School of the Soldier" is to teach men to act in concert, and to regulate their movements by those of their leaders and guides.

149. Every liberty should be allowed to the individual soldier, and no effort spared to train his judgment and give him confidence in himself and his weapon consistent with the prime necessity of prompt obedience to orders.

150. In this part of the School of the Soldier, the men of a company should be arranged in classes or squads. Each class if practicable in charge of and under the instruction of a Sergeant, assisted by one or more corporals, or well drilled soldiers, to act as guides, etc., and all the classes should be under the immediate supervision of an officer.

151. When a class is composed of more than eight men the line should be told off in sets or files of two or more, four being a convenient number, from right to left, having if practicable one corporal or well-drilled man as number "one" in the set on the right of the line who will act as right guide, and another on the left, not counted in the set, to act as left guide of the squad.

LESSON I.—ALIGNMENTS.

152. The squad being formed in line, to cause the men to align themselves correctly to the right the instructor will place one man in position to indicate the right of the new alignment, the instructor facing at right angles with this man, buttons on a line with his breast, will step back two paces, and command:

Squad—Right—DRESS.

153. At this command, each man, except the one already in position will execute eyesight, and come up or fall back by short steps as may be necessary until he can see half the body of the instructor in front of the breasts of the men on that side, and no more, touching slightly the elbow of the man on his right and resisting pressure coming from the opposite direction. The instructor standing fast may correct this line by directing individuals to come out or fall back (calling them by name) and, when the alignment is satisfactory should command

Front.

154. At which command all will bring their eyes and heads square to the front.

155. The alignment to the left is effected in the same manner, the instructor placing himself on that flank and giving the command "left dress," etc.

156. The alignment on the centre can only be effected when the class has a centre and at least one flank guide, as in the case of a platoon company, etc. The command will be

On the Centre—Dress.

157. At this command, the centre guide will stand fast, the guide on the left of the line will face to the right, and place himself promptly on the line indicated by the instructor, closing in, or stepping back opposite to his place, accordingly as the line is lengthened or shortened in dressing.

158. The men of the line on the right of the centre will cast their eyes to the left, take the touch of elbow from that direction, and place themselves on the line indicated by the position of the centre and left guides. Those on the left of the centre will cast their eyes to the right, and place themselves on a line conforming to that of the men on the right of the centre.

159. The instructor may go to the right flank in dressing on the centre, but should he not do so, the right and left guides may correct the alignment, each on his own side of the centre in a low tone of voice directing the men to come out, or step back, individually, calling them by name.

160. The alignment being satisfactory, the instructor will command—*FRONT.*

161. At this command the left guide will take his place in line, and the men will conform to what has been prescribed in dressing to the right or left.

Lesson II.—Marching in line, to the right, left, rear and obliques.

162. The class being properly aligned, to cause it to move forward in common time, the command will be

Forward, MARCH.

Immediately followed by the command *guide right, (or left).*

163. The squad will move forward as previously explained for the direct march, taking care to preserve the alignment towards the side indicated by the command for the guide, keeping the touch of elbow towards that side and resisting pressure coming from the opposite direction.

164. The instructor will indicate the cadence of the step by calling "left," "left," several times repeated so that foot should be brought to the ground, or by his own step when in front of the class, while the guide should march straight to his front, taking steps of such length as indicated by the time of the march.

165. Great care should be exercised on the part of the instructor, that men do not crowd together towards the guide in marching; which inevitably produces a shortening and lengthening of the line, extremely harassing to the men farthest from the guide. To avoid this, after the class has become somewhat accustomed to marching in line, a distance of from three to six inches may be allowed between the numbers one and four of adjoining sets, and under no circumstances should the man next to the guide touch or crowd him.

166. The number "one" on the right of the line in each sub-division should, if practicable, be a corporal and will always act as guide on that flank except when a sergeant marches by his side.

167. To arrest the march the instructor will command "mark time, march," or "halt," when the men will conform to what has already been explained in the first part of the school of the soldier.

168. The squad marching in line, to cause the men to face to the right or left and move in a direction at right angles to the original line of march, the instructor will command:

Right (or left) flank, MARCH.

169. At the command of execution each man will face in the direction indicated, and continue the march, without altering the cadence or length of the step, carefully preserving the distance at which he finds himself from the man in front, on first facing in the new direction, keeping the step and following in his traces.

170. The squad marching in file as above, to cause it to change direction to the right or left the command will be:

Right (or left), MARCH, keeping line

171. At the command of execution the man on the lead will face in the direction indicated and continue the march at right angles to the original direction. The others will follow accurately in his traces, facing to the right or left on the same ground.

172. The squad marching in file to cause it to form line and move to the right or left, the command will be

1. Right (or left) flank. 2. MARCH.

immediately followed by a command for the guide.

173. At the command of execution each man will face at once in the direction indicated, and continue the march, keeping the alignment and taking the touch of elbow from the side of the guide.

174. The squad marching either in line or file to cause it to move at once in the opposite direction, the instructor will command:

Right about, MARCH.

and when in line immediately adding the command for the guide.

175. At this command each man will execute the right about in the manner previously explained, at the same time carefully preserving the alignment, or distance from the man next in front.

176. The squad marching, to cause it to move in an oblique direction, the instructor will command:

Right (or left) oblique—MARCH.

177. At the command of execution each man will make a half face to the right (or left) and continue the march taking steps of the same length and cadence as before, being careful to preserve the alignment at right angles, to the original line of march when in line, guiding by the heads of the men on that side towards which the oblique is made.

178. To cause the squad to resume the march in the original direction the command will be—

Forward—MARCH,

immediately followed by the command for the guide.

179. At the command of execution each man will face in the original direction and continue the march, carefully preserving the alignment and taking the touch of elbow from the side indicated by the command for the guide.

180. The squad having been thoroughly practiced in the foregoing movements in common time should next be taught to execute the same in *quick time*. To effect this the instructor will insert the words "quick time" before the command *march* in each of the movements.

181. At the command "quick time" if under arms bring the piece to the right shoulder (if not already there), and raise the left hand to the height of the belt.

182. At the command *march* step off with the left foot, as previously explained for the march in quick time.

183. The same will be observed should the command *quick time* be given when the squad is already marching in common time.

184. To resume common time the command will be

Common time—MARCH.

At which the step in common time will be taken up, the arms remaining on the shoulder.

185. The squad may be halted when marching in quick time the same as in common time—and whatever the time of the march, the arms should always be brought to the carry in coming to a halt.

Lesson III.—Change of front by wheeling, etc.

186. The squad in line at a halt, to cause it to change front to the right (or left), the instructor will command—

Right (or left) wheel—MARCH.

187. At the command of execution the left guide will step off, describing an arc with radius about equal to the front of the line, towards the point opposite the right of the line, distant from it equal to its length, which point may be indicated by the instructor. The men of the line will wheel to the right, conforming to the movement of the left guide, at the same time keeping the touch of elbow towards the pivot, carefully preserving the alignment between them. The pivot man will stand fast until the line is dressed, or the march, or a continuation of the wheel is indicated.

188. When the marching flank is near the perpendicular the instructor will command—*HALT.*

The squad will then be dressed in the manner already explained.

189. Should the instructor desire to continue the march after completing the wheel, he will, when the wheeling guide is near the point at which he intends the line to commence the march command—*forward*, and the instant he wishes the wheel to cease, add *MARCH*, when all will step off together, taking steps equal in length to those of the guide in the marching flank.

190. The squad marching in line, to cause it to change direction to the side opposite the guide and continue the march, the instructor will command:

Right (or left) wheel, MARCH.

191. At the command *march* the man on that flank of the line towards which the wheel is directed will cease to advance more than sufficiently during the wheel, to clear the ground on which it was commenced, carefully preserving the cadence of the step while the guide on the marching flank will wheel towards the point in front of the pivot and distant from it a little greater than the length of the line.

192. The men of the line will conform to the movement of the guides carefully preserving the alignment between them—touching towards the pivot, during the wheel, and when the wheel is nearly completed the command *forward* will be given, followed by that of *march* the instant the squad is to move off in the new direction.

193. The squad marching, to cause it to change direction, towards the side of the guide the instructor will command:

Right (or left) turn, MARCH.

194. At the command *march* the guide will face once in the direction indicated, and continue the march, taking steps of the same length and cadence as before. The man next to him will place himself promptly by his side; the others, if at carry arms, will drop their pieces to trail arms, take the quick step and following in the rear and on the outside of the man next to him on that side towards which the

turn is made, come out successively on the line, taking up the step and touch of elbow from the side of the guide, and bringing his piece to a carry arms.

195. The instructor should caution the men not to pass around or press upon those preceding them in the movement, and see that each in his turn comes out promptly on the line, taking up the step and alignment without hesitation or delay.

LESSON IV.

"Shifting"—or manual of arms on the march—stack arms, etc.

196. In shifting arms on the march the command of execution will be given the instant the foot opposite to the side on which the piece is being carried comes to the ground, and the cadence of the manual will be as near as practicable the same as that of the march.

197. In marching the arms should be frequently shifted, and at times be put through several successive changes, and as much variety as possible should be given to the drill, in order to keep the attention of the men. They should also be frequently rested, except, of course, when it is desirable to insure them to continued effort.

198. At least once during every hour of drill the arms should be stacked and ranks broken for a short time, as much to accustom the men to resume promptly their places in line as to give them needed rest and relaxation.

199. To cause the arms to be stacked, the squad being in line and told off in threes or fours, at order arms, the command will be:

1. STACK—2. ARMS. (Two times.)

200. *First time.*—At the 1st command No. "three" will give his piece to No. "two," who will take it in the left hand, barrel to the rear, muzzle inclining to the right opposite the right shoulder, at the same time grasping his own piece will place the shank of the bayonet on that of No. "three," the barrel to the right. No. "one" will then place the shank of his bayonet in the angle formed by the bayonets of the other two pieces, barrel to the front, retaining his hold on the piece above the lower band, at the same time slightly springing the right knee. The butts of all the pieces held nearly on a line and about six inches from the ground.

201. *Second time.*—At the 2d command, No. "two" will pass the butt of the piece in his right hand through between the butts of the other two pieces, thirty inches to the front, when all three will be lowered to the ground. The butt of the piece held by No. "one" between his feet on a line with the toes and that of the piece in the left hand of No. "two" just outside his left toe and on a line with it. The stack will be completed by the piece of No. "four" (when in fours) being passed to the right and placed on the stack by No. "three." The command may then be given:

Break ranks—MARCH.

202. At this command the men will break ranks, but will not leave the ground, without permission from the instructor. The sergeants placing their pieces against the stack, nearest their places in line.

203. To cause the ranks to be reformed in rear of the stacks, the instructor will command—*Fall in.*

When the rank will be promptly reformed and aligned without further command. The sergeants resuming their arms at once.

204. The men being all in their places to break the stacks and resume arms, the instructor will command

1. TAKE. 2. ARMS.—(Two times.)

205. *First time.*—At the 1st command the piece of No. "four" will be taken from the stack and handed to him by No. "three." No. "two" will grasp his own piece with the right hand and the piece of No. "three" with the left hand, No. "one" will seize his piece with the left hand.

206. *Second time.*—At the 2d command, the stack will be raised and broken by No. "two" drawing towards him the piece in his right hand. The piece of No. "three" will be returned to him and all will resume the position of order arms.

LESSON V.

207. The squad being in line at a halt and told off in sets to cause it to form into column facing to the right, or right in front, the instructor will command

Form column—Right face.

At the 3d command all will face to the right, No. "one" in each set standing fast, No. "two" will place himself promptly at his right, No. "three," by short, quick steps, will place himself by the side of No. "two," and so on, all dressing to the left of No. "one," who is always the guide of his set, and leader of the file.

208. Should it be desired to move off in column as above, the command will be

Forward—MARCH.

209. At the command of execution, all step off together, the guides carefully preserving the distance at which they find themselves on forming column as prescribed.

210. To cause the column in march right in front, to change direction to the right the command will be,

Column right—MARCH.

211. At the command *march*, the first set will wheel to the right in the manner already explained for changing direction to the side opposite the guide, and having completed the wheel will step off together and continue the march in the direction at right angles to the original line of march, without further command.

212. Each set as it comes upon the same ground will wheel in like manner to the right and follow in the traces of that preceding it.

213. Should the column in march be left in front, at the command *march* No. "one" of the leading set will face at once to the right and continue the march straight to his front, the men on his left executing the "turn" as explained in changing front to the side of the guide.

214. Each set as it comes upon the same ground will in like manner execute the turn, following in the traces of the preceding.

215. The column may be marched by the flank, by the command

(Continued on page 615.)

"MEN ON TERRY'S STAFF."

This is the subject of an article in the Chicago Evening Journal, from which we extract the following:

Gen. Robert Williams is the only Army officer about the headquarters who wears a uniform coat. He is not yet 58 years old, has been a Colonel for seven years, and will be at the head of his corps as a Brigadier General in four years from now. His tall, soldierly form, his unvarying courtesy and unwearied patience, added to his imperturbable self-possession, have always marked Gen. Williams as one of the handsomest men in the Army.

Taller, even, than Gen. Williams is his right bower and assistant, Col. Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., one of the men who help to make history wherever he goes, or whatever he does. In a big, active city like Chicago it takes a good deal of a man to individualize himself. Col. Corbin, in more senses than one, has stood head and shoulders above about 79,000 people here. As an organizer and executive he has few equals and no superiors in the world over.

The Aides are, 1st, Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art., who has had much experience as a Judge Advocate. The peculiar fitness of Capt. Myrick for this position has been advanced as a reason—coupled with his extended Army service and personal qualifications—why he should be promoted to the next vacancy in the Bureau of Military Justice.

2d, Capt. G. F. Towle, 19th Inf. He was with Gen. Terry in January, 1865, when Fort Fisher was captured, and shared with his chief the thanks of Congress for gallantry and skill exhibited in that memorable attack. He received three brevets for services at Fort Wagner, Russell's Mill and Fort Fisher, and has been in the 19th Inf. twenty-two years.

Third, Lieut. L. R. Hare, is a 7th Cavalryman, young in years but old in experience gained in Indian campaigns, and of whom Charles Lever would write: "He laughs at death and dangers; he'd storm the very gates of hell with a company of Texas rangers."

Gen. J. D. Bingham is Chief Quartermaster, with many years' service, but yet not a touch of the silvery hand of time upon his locks or brow. Surely, Gen. Bingham must have found, in Florida, Ponce de Leon's fountain of perpetual youth.

His assistant is Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, an officer of varied service and experience in the line, as well as staff. Maj. Thos. Handbury, the Chief Engineer officer, looks like a positive man, and one who has the courage of his convictions several times over. Major William Smith, Paymaster, runs the financial department without friction, which is saying a great deal in these days of defalcations.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. F. Barr, Deputy Judge Advocate General comes next. He is reputed to have a fine judicial mind, to be endowed with extraordinary prescience in matters political and speculative; to be a staunch friend and a man of discreet judgment, honoring his profession and esteemed by all who know him.

Col. J. C. Breckinridge is the Inspector General. He joined the child again society last month—that is, a toboggan club—and is now at home nursing his bruises and probably making up his mind to confine his calisthenics to swinging on the back gate. Joking aside, though, the big, kindly, jovial Kentuckian disabled himself in an effort to protect a lady—his daughter—from what he thought was going to be a toboggan accident. Never was a knightlier act performed than that of Col. Breckinridge near the foot of the Onaway toboggan slide. The colonel is the kind of a man whom many men love. He is possessed of all of the traditional traits of the typical Kentucky gentleman. There never was a bad one of the name.

Gen. M. D. L. Simpson, the Chief Commissary, is a kind-hearted, gentle gentleman, who will conclude, this fall, a term of 40 years of honorable service as an officer in the Army, and whose personal and official record has been without a stain. He has elected to pass the remainder of his days in our midst, and is the owner of a fine farm a short distance from Chicago.

Lieut. Phillip Reade, 3d Infantry, is the Inspector of Rifle Practice, a splendid officer, full of life. When he threw himself heart and soul into rifle

practice in four years he made the 3d the leading rifle corps of the whole Army. It was by his exertions that it acquired the title of "The Rifle Regiment."

Col. J. G. C. Lee, of the Quartermaster's Department, is one of the best known. As a club man he is one of the most genial; as a business man he is a faithful and able servant. His specialty is "Army quarters and barracks." His experience as a constructing quartermaster was ripened in Texas, tested and not found wanting in reluctance, further evinced in Arizona and New Mexico, and now he goes to Washington Territory. With him will go "peans of praise" "in higher mete than sculptured King or sceptered conqueror knows," followed by the good wishes of the many to whom his purse, his good right arm and his generous heart have been known during his brief station here.

Gen. Thomas Wilson, Major of the Substitutes Department, is Depot Commissary, and has well earned his majority. He was a brevet brigadier-general before he was 33; and last comes Major-Gen. Terry, himself, now in Florida. It is gratifying to note that he is improving in health. He is the man whom officers serve through love and respect. He treats his staff as his family. He will return to Chicago and resume command in about two months.

LIVERMORE'S MANOEUVRES FOR INFANTRY.*

CONTINUING our extracts from Major Livermore's work we give three cuts with description illustrating battalion formations.

The battalion in two ranks in close order.—In this case the sections are in close order and the companies and the battalion at full distance. The company distance is thus half the company front. The dispositions are identical with those at full distance, but all the distances are one-half as great. The battalion in single rank in close order, the privates and corporals touch elbows; an interval of 46 inches is left between the sections. The battalion in column in close order is disposed on similar principles.

OPEN ORDER.

The dispositions are the same as at full distance, but the distances are preferably two, three, four, etc., times as great. The normal formation of a regiment is with all the units in square. The battalion of the second line battalion front apart. The rear companies of the battalion of the first line, 400 yards in front of the front companies of the second line, and twice company front apart. These companies are called the reserves. The rear section of the front companies, 400 yards in front of the front section of the companies behind them and twice section front apart. These sections are called the supports. The rear fours of the front section, 200 yards in front of the front sections of the companies behind them, and twice their normal front, or 5 yards, apart. These fours are called the reinforcements. The front fours 200 yards in front of the rear fours and company distance apart.

A second formation for combat is precisely like the normal form, excepting that the front units only are opened out and the rear units in each case are at their proper front, instead of at twice that distance.

In the figures on a large scale the small rectangles representing the privates are blank excepting those for number one, which have a line through the centre. The corporals are lightly shaded. The company markers are crossed in the centre. The sergeants are divided diagonally and half shaded. The lieutenants are solid blocks. The captains the same with a cross on top. The battalion markers and guides are like those of the company with a border around them. The sergeant major is like a battalion guide. The adjutant like a lieutenant, with a border. On the small scale the major is represented by a solid block with a double cross. The battalion markers by a cross. The battalion guides by a solid circle and the company officers, guides and markers by dots.

The Assembly.—The section is assembled for roll call as follows: The sergeant goes to a point 46

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inches in front of that where he wishes the centre of the front rank to rest, and commands:

Fall In.—The senior corporal takes his place where the right of the section is to rest, and faces to the front. The junior corporal on the prolongation of the front of the section, a little beyond the left flank. The men take their places in succession on this line, forming on the left of the senior corporal, the first two lightly touching elbows, the third 46 inches from the second, the fourth touching the elbow of the third. The junior corporal now takes his place on the left of the rank so formed, and then a second rank of four privates falls in behind the first at a distance of 23 inches from it, a third rank 46 inches behind the second, a fourth 23 inches behind the third, and a fifth 46 inches behind the fourth, etc.

In the first squad the first two ranks are the first set of fours of the section, the next two ranks the third set of four, etc., and in the second squad the first two ranks are the second four, the next two ranks the fourth four, etc. In the same way, the men in each four are designated as follows: Those in the right file, 1 and 3, and in the left file, 2 and 4; 1 and 2 are the file leaders. No. 1 is the chief of fours. In assembling the oldest soldiers form in the front ranks of the fours, and for parade the men may be disposed with regard to their height.

The chief of section then calls the roll, the chiefs of squads face toward their squads, and observe the disposition of the men as they answer to their names. After calling the roll, the chief of section inspects the section, and makes such changes in the disposition as may be required. If the men are recruits, the chiefs of the squads point out the first four, second four, etc., and see that the men understand where they belong. The designation of the fours and files are retained until another assembly or rally.

To assemble for combat, the sergeant commands: **S. Assemble in Square.**—The section is assembled in the formation above described, but the privates fall in according to their rank. First the oldest take their places as No. 1 of the first, second, etc., sets of fours; then the next, as No. 2, etc.

S. Assemble in Ranks.—The section is assembled in the same manner, excepting that the third and fifth fours are assembled on the right of the first and second and the fourth and sixth on the left.

The section having assembled, the sergeant commands:

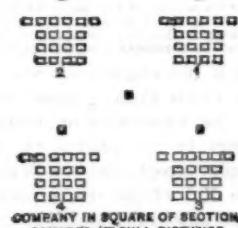
Close Up.—The first set of fours take a short side step to the left, and the others close upon them so as to leave a distance of 23 inches between the ranks and files.

Rally by Squad.—The men in each four form on the chief of fours, who runs to the corporal, and the first four that arrives takes its place in front of the corporal, the next 23 inches behind the first, etc. The rally is always conducted in double time, and the squads, in moving, take full distance without command.

Rally by Section.—The squads being rallied, to rally the section each corporal leads his squad to the sergeant, and the last that arrives takes its place on the right or left as most convenient. The corporals take their places as guides.

S. Rally in Square, or Line.—The men all take their original places—if necessary the sergeant consolidates the fours. When under fire the corporal or sergeant commands Lie down as soon as the squad or section has rallied. —The section may be rallied on any designated set of fours.

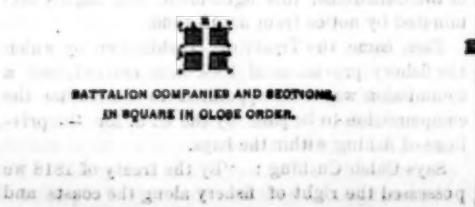
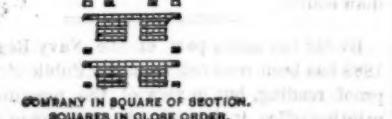
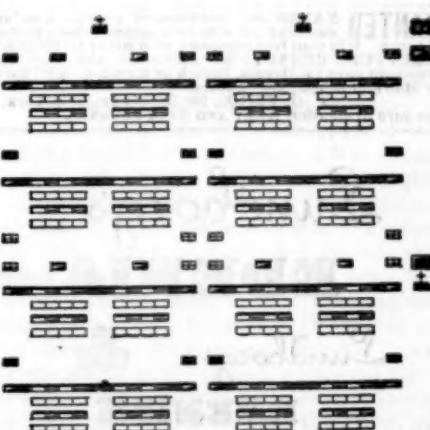
SHERIDAN vs. BROWNS is the title of a suit now pending, and the Army is looking forward with bated breath to the result. This cause celebre seems to be about as follows: Sheridan while a recruit at David's Island was attached to Co. A of Instruction, and after assignment to the Engineer Battalion at Willett's Point sent an article to the New York *Herald* touching the causes of desertion. This article aroused the ire of Browne, not a very old soldier himself, and he, in turn, sent a reply to the *Herald*, in which he gave Sheridan a very unsavory character. The latter has now gone to the courts for redress for libel, and Browne goes from the military to the civil authority to stand trial.



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ARMYNavy.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

PRELIMINARY to a consideration of the treaty concerning the Canadian fisheries, which is now before the Senate, it is well to recall the history of the previous negotiations and international agreements which have led up to it. The Treaty of Independence gave us a right to fish on the Grand Banks, the Newfoundland Bank, and in the river St. Lawrence. Then came the War of 1812-15. England claimed and insisted that by all treaties between herself and the United States were abrogated. The treaty of Ghent, which terminated the War of 1812, made no reference to the fishery dispute, which for the sake of immediate peace at any price was left in abeyance. A new treaty was negotiated in 1818, known as the Convention of Oct. 29. This recognized our old rights of fishing, and we continued to exercise them for twenty years. Then a question was raised as to our right to fish within the bays or indent of the coast; the treaty having excluded us, on part of the shores, from what is called the three-mile limit. Now hear what the very eminent lawyer and statesman, the late Caleb Cushing, said in discussing this matter: "The law officers of the Crown gave the opinion that within three miles of any bay, etc., meant three miles from a line drawn from headland to headland; because, say they, 'the term Headland is used in the treaty to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, including the interior of the bays and indent of the coast.'"

"Neither the term Headland nor any used like it," says Mr. Cushing, "is to be found in the treaty! The law officers construed the treaty without reading it; or they deliberately interpolated the word for fraudulent purposes."

By the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, so-called, the British Government abandoned their pretensions, we buying the right to fish inside the bays, etc., by admitting productions of Canada free of duty. The advantage being found to be wholly on the side of the Canadians, this agreement was legally terminated by notice from us, in 1866.

Then came the Treaty of Washington, by which the fishery provisions of 1854 were revived, and a commission was to be appointed to determine the compensation to be paid by the U. S. for the privilege of fishing within the bays.

Says Caleb Cushing: "By the treaty of 1818 we possessed the right of fishery along the coasts and

in the bays, etc., of British North America, subject only to the renunciation made by us in that treaty of the liberty to fish and cure fish within three miles of the coasts, bays, etc., of certain parts of the shores of British North America. The Treaty of Washington removed this limitation. We should not have been required by the Treaty of Washington to pay for any relinquishment by England of the fictitious claim founded on the false assumption that headlands were mentioned in the treaty of 1818. England very nearly went to war with us, deluded by the opinion of its law officers. The word is not in the treaty."

The Commission met in 1877; the American and English Commissioners irreconcilably differed in their opinions as to the amount to be paid, and the settlement of the difference was left to the sole decision of Mr. Delfose, the Belgian Minister, who had been selected as umpire by the Emperor of Austria against our most vigorous remonstrances. This gentleman estimated the superior advantage of the privilege of the inshore colonial fisheries, even such as were given to British subjects in American waters, at \$5,500,000, for their twelve years' use. The result of the negotiation, therefore, was, that for twelve years' use of the inshore colonial fisheries, which were ours absolutely by the Treaty of 1782, we paid \$5,500,000, and remitted duties to the amount of \$350,000 per annum for twelve years. Mr. Evarts, then Secretary of State, showed conclusively from statistics that, even if a profit of \$5 per barrel of mackerel was admitted, when in fact one dollar would be an excessive estimate, the total values to the U. S. of the preceding twelve years' fishery could not exceed \$1,500,000. The only question then to be solved by future developments was, whether the U. S. were to lose \$9,400,000 or \$8,200,000 by the preposterous award of Mr. Delfose.

A member of the Canadian Government is reported to have said in response to an inquiry in advance of the publication of the treaty as to whether he thought the Canadians had abandoned the headland question:

It all depends on what you call the headland question. If you mean that the American contention is entirely accepted, and the Canadian contention is entirely abandoned, I advise you to take the statement *cum grano salis*. Do you think the commissioners representing this country and England would put their names to a *surrender* of the *inviolable rights*, for which Canada has been contending for a hundred years? You may take it for granted that they have not done so.

Turning now to the treaty, which was made public on Wednesday, we find that it provides for a mixed commission to delineate. (Article I). . . . "The British waters, bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States, by Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced forever any liberty to take dry or cure fish." Other articles provide as follows:

Article III. . . . The three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark; but at every bay, creek or harbor, not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek or harbor, in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed 10 marine miles.

Article V. Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818.

This certainly is not abandoning the headland theory, which as Caleb Cushing shows was established either by the blundering or design of the Queen's counsellors in interpreting the treaty of 1818, and our supine acceptance of the situation thus created. Article XIV of the treaty provides that "the penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors, referred to in Article I of this treaty, may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel, and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offence was committed;" and for preparing in such waters unlawfully to fish therein lesser penalties are to be fixed by the Canadian courts.

By far the larger part of the Navy Register for 1888 has been received from the Public Printer for proof reading, but in view of the pressure on the printing office, it is probable that some time will elapse before its issue. The proof sheets of the pay table were received at the Department on Monday last.

FIELD EXERCISES FOR TROOPS.

IN G. O. No. 39, Dec. 24, 1887, General Miles announces the close of the autumn field manœuvres in the Department of Arizona, and indulges in some comments upon the results of this initiatory series of practical military operations. They are based upon the theory that troops serving any considerable time in a Department should themselves excel in an accurate and thorough knowledge of the country, and in skill in the pursuit of an enemy. The General says: "While garrison duty, target practice, drills and parades in garrison are in themselves important, yet there is another service of vital necessity the moment a command takes the field, for which all other services is but preparatory, and the object of these field manœuvres is to develop the skill and judgment of the officer in command as well as the intelligence and individuality of the soldier. The element of strength possessed by the Indians that is most difficult to contend with, is their skill in rapidly passing over a country, noting every feature of it, and observing their enemies without exposing themselves or being discovered. This is the result of following the life of a hunter and warrior for generations. Possessing more intelligence, the same art can be acquired with careful practice by white men with almost, if not quite, equal success. While this field duty, which has been directed at the most favorable and agreeable season of the year for marching and camping, is intended to practice the troops so as to enable them in times of actual hostility to make the country untenable for a savage enemy, yet, at the same time, it is an experience from which can be obtained instruction that will be invaluable to the officers in case they should be suddenly called upon for service in civilized warfare, for the same officers that may in this practice or in Indian campaigning be followed by a small detachment of troops, are liable to be suddenly required to lead a division or corps of troops against a civilized enemy."

"The services of the cavalry during the late War was in developing the enemy's position and strength, harassing their flanks, frequently making a complete circuit of the opposing army, and often operating entirely in the rear and upon the lines of communication, capturing and destroying the depots and supplies of the army against which they were contending; and no better school of practice can be furnished, especially for young officers, than that inaugurated by the present system of field practice."

There can be no doubt as to this, and it is a satisfaction to see a soldier so experienced in actual warfare upon a large scale as General Miles thus making his knowledge available for the instruction of others. It is in this way that the lessons of our great war are to be garnered for the benefit of our permanent military establishment. Following these introductory remarks is given a tabular statement of the operations conducted. We gather from this a statement of the commands sent out, which appears under our Army heading. A synopsis of the recommendations of the various officers is given in the order. Captain Stanton thinks the carbine sling should be abolished and a carbine boot substituted; a saddle larger across the withers furnished on application, and Whitman bridles be furnished for trial. He objects to the lariat and the shelter tents now furnished as inferior to the old issue and the gauntlet as unfit for field service.

Captain W. M. Wallace recommends that a raiding party after capture report from nearest telegraph station instead of nearest military station. This suggestion is approved by General Miles. Captain J. B. Guthrie approves the blanket bag knapsack, with which his company has been recently supplied, as enabling his men to march with greater ease and comfort. Captain H. G. Cavanaugh recommends canvas or leather leggings for the infantry. Captain C. D. Viele recommends that the curb-bit be made in three sizes—4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the branches—as the mouthpieces are too narrow for many of the horses, that the Whitman halter-bridle be adopted by the Government, and that a strap be substituted for the staple in fastening the rings to the saddles; the staples are constantly pulling out, causing the loss of canteens, etc., while the strap—passing over the saddle and secured to the tree with screws—cannot come

off. The rear ring should have an additional strap to hold it in place when the crupper is used. Captain A. E. Wood reports that the heliographic service is defective, and recommends that one month in each seven be devoted to instruction in it. Captain C. A. P. Hatfield recommends that the saddle bags be reduced in size to prevent the troopers from overloading their horses.

We give these recommendations that officers in other departments may compare them with their own experience.

MODERN SHIPS OF WAR.

Modern Ships of War, by Sir Edward J. Reed, M. P., late Chief Constructor of the British Navy, and Edward Simpson, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., late President U. S. Naval Advisory Board, with Supplementary Chapters and Notes, by J. D. Jerrold Kelley, Lieutenant, U. S. N., author of "The Question of Ships, Armored Vessels," etc., Illustrated: New York, Harper and Brothers, Franklin Square.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy and Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair to the Secretary of the Navy: Washington Government Printing Office.

Studies in Naval History, Biographies, by John Knox Laughton, M. A., Professor of Modern History at King's College, London, Lecturer on Naval History at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich: Longman, Green and Co., London and New York.

The volumes whose titles we give constitute a Naval library in themselves, presenting very full information in regard to modern naval armaments and furnishing an opportunity to contrast them with those of the days of Jean de Vienne, Colbert, Du Quesne, Le Bailli de Suffren, Tegetthoff, Fortunatus Wright, George Walker, Jean Bart, Du Guay Trouin, Thurot, Paul Jones and Robert Surcouf, naval worthies of a former time whose biographies are presented by Professor Laughton. In the reports of Secretary Whitney and Chief Constructor Wilson we have a most thorough description of our New Navy, so far as it has progressed toward realization, the report of the Chief Constructor being a separate publication of a part of the matter contained in the volume giving the Secretary's report, known as Ex. Doc. 1, Part 3.

Both volumes contain illustrations, thirty-two plates in all, showing the details of construction as well as the outlines of our New Naval vessels. Besides these, the Secretary's Report has a plan of the land adjacent to the Naval Academy, two diagrams of the curves of deviation of the standard compass on the *Atlanta* before and after compensation, twenty-two illustrations and plates representing targets, torpedoes, gun-carriages, defensive mines and the new gun ships. The report of the Chief Constructor is the handier volume, giving about one-tenth of the matter contained in the larger volume.

The character of the work for the production of which Sir Edw. J. Reed, Admiral Simpson and Lient. Kelley unite their efforts, is already well known to our readers. It is mainly a reproduction of articles appearing in Harper's Magazine, which were noticed here at the time of their publication. A supplementary chapter is furnished by Lieut. Kelley on "Submarine Warfare," another on "The Question of Types," consisting of articles from the London Times, and a third on the "Range of Guns," from the report of the U. S. Fortification Board. This includes a list of twenty-four vessels afloat having guns ranging possibly nine to ten miles, and forty-two others, either afloat or soon to be, which have guns ranging possibly ten miles or upwards. Even China and Brazil are represented in this list, but not the United States. France has 42, England 42, Germany 27, Italy 28, Russia 12, Denmark 1, Brazil 4, China 4. With the exception of two guns on the Benbow, the only 13-inch guns are in the possession of Italy, all of whose guns given in the table are of this calibre. The volume contains 91 illustrations.

Professor Laughton's volume contains biographies of the naval heroes whose names are already given and who appear to be selected as types, British sentiment finding expression in the selection of Paul Jones as the type of the "pirate," while Fortunatus Wright, Jean Bart, Du Guay Trouin, Thurot and Robt. Surcouf are merely "privateers." We tried during our War to hang the Confederate privateers or pirates, and were balked in the attempt, but the man who merely "slings ink" and is not subject to international restrictions and the law of reprisals, can have his way in such matters. The volume is a reproduction of a series of articles published in various English magazines.

BOYNTON ON THE RAMPAGE.

H. V. BOYNTON publishes in the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* a fierce attack upon the War Department in the matter of the return of the battle flags, and also upon the Department and War Records' office together for their dealings with the records gathered by Colonel Scott. Against Colonel Lazelle he is especially vindictive, saying with reference to his appointment:

The President did not want him. Gen. Sheridan, who knew all about his capacity for this kind of work, told the President in the plainest terms that while Colonel Lazelle was an honorable officer and a good one for the duties to which he was then assigned—that of inspection—he was so unqualified for the important duty of compiling the war records that if the President should hunt the Army through he could not find one more thoroughly unfit for that particular work. Other officers in whom the President had confidence assured him to the same effect. The Secretary of War was fully informed. He knew, besides, that the President was anxious that Lazelle should not be appointed. But the President would not interfere to forbid it, since it was an office of a grade which it had been the custom for Secretaries to fill.

It is sufficient answer to this tirade to recall the fact, stated in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, that Colonel Lazelle declined the appointment which he now holds when it was first tendered to him. The Secretary's report in answer to a resolution of the House he describes as a "studied attempt to throw dust in the eyes of Congress." He adds:

To show that the same rules governing access to the records are now in force as have prevailed under previous Administrations, orders and circulars issued by Secretary Stanton and Assistant Secretary Dana are paraded before the House of Representatives. What have these things, which pertain to times of actual war, when the secrecy of the records was necessary to the public safety, to do with matter which Congress has ordered printed? The case which some members of Congress are trying to inquire into is something very different from this. Among other elements is that of two officials revoking orders which had been in force under three Administrations, giving free access to all records which Congress had ordered printed as soon as they had been selected and compared. Under these officers these valuable and most interesting records—interesting alike both to Confederate and Union veterans and to the great body of citizens as well—are, under existing orders, as much a sealed book as if they were buried under the pyramids. Those who fought the war are rapidly passing away. The light they could throw on the records which remain will soon be lost to the country. A moment's reflection will show that this is a national loss. And, meantime, at the rate which this publication is now proceeding the series can not be completed before half the veterans now living, and probably a much greater proportion of them, are dead.

The Secretary of War has already succeeded in plunging the President into abundant trouble in connection with matters pertaining to the war, but this is not strange since this head of the War Department, this nominal successor of Edwin M. Stanton, has no sentiment in regard to the war, no knowledge in regard to the feelings of those who fought it, and no apparent desire to supply his deficiencies. Not to know anything along these lines and still to go on fooling with old war material is like boys hammering around among the old iron collected from a battlefield. If the President could be sure that any explosions thus caused would only end the official career of his blundering Secretary he might rejoice to see the pounding go on. But since the shells which explode in the War Department are certain to send fragments through the White House it behoves the President to look out.

It is not to be forgotten in reading these statements that Boynton is nothing if not sensational. He has also published another blast against his old antagonist, Gen. Sherman. This consists of letters that passed between Gen. Halleck and Gen. Sherman at the time that the War Department overruled Gen. Sherman in the matter of the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. It revives the history of the controversy between these two officers, of which we said at the time (May 20, 1865): "It was obvious at the time of the publication of Gen. Halleck's despatch to the Secretary of War concerning Sherman's original agreement with Johnston, that trouble would arise between Gens. Sherman and Halleck. That despatch contained a suggestion that orders be telegraphed through Gen. Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Gen. Sherman, etc. It seems to have caused an open rupture between Gen. Sherman on the one side, and Gen. Halleck and Mr. Stanton on the other." Any one who has the good fortune to possess the files of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of twenty to twenty-five years ago, will, if he looks them over, find them full of the most interesting historical reading which anticipates much that appears in the current publications concerning the events of the War of the Rebellion. It will have this advantage over those published by Boynton—the statements and documents are published without coloring, and in their orderly relations to the events of which they form a part. To the history of the controversy be-

tween Sherman and Halleck, Boynton adds a chapter in the publication of private letters that passed at the time, and a letter of recent date, March 16, 1878, in which Gen. Sherman explains to the widow of Gen. Halleck the occasion and circumstances of the correspondence, and says of her husband: "We both lived in turbulent times, and were both strong natures, and that we should have collided was to be expected; but I have always endeavored to do him in life all possible honor, and in death to cherish in memory his better qualities, and for myself will never raise a controversy unless it is forced upon me." There is nothing in this correspondence that does any discredit to General Sherman, and the presumption is that Boynton's criticism of the Secretary of War and Colonel Lazelle have no better foundation.

We give prominence to four recent Court-martial cases in the Department of Arizona, for the reason that they indicate a phase of military life which is, to say the least, peculiar and, we feel sure, uncommon. Private Charles Ambruster, Troop K, 4th Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, was tried for disobeying the lawful order of Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cavalry, and found guilty. The reviewing authority, General Nelson A. Miles, comments as follows:

From the sworn testimony of the accused, and of his present and former troop commanders, the fact appears that he had been permitted to serve one enlistment and part or another without performing any duty other than that of troop gardener, and that he has never received orders from any officer except his troop commander, and was under the impression that he should obey orders received only from him, to whom he considered himself only responsible; and that no attempt had been made to correct such an erroneous idea, and that he had no opportunity to gain the usual instructions in the duties of a soldier. His length of service, and contact with other men of his troop should have taught him that he must obey all lawful orders of his superior officers, and that it was not his province to judge whether they should be obeyed at once or at his convenience. It is hoped that his arrest and trial will so impress him with a due and proper regard for the orders of his superiors that no future occasion will arise for his punishment.

Private C. G. Fitzgerald, Troop I, 4th Cav., being found guilty of a similar offence, Gen. Miles says:

From the evidence it appears that the accused has been in the Service a little over seven months, and has never had the Articles of War read to him, or received any instructions regarding his duties as a soldier, and that he was ignorant of the nature of the order that had been received, and the character of the endorsement placed thereon at the time of signing it.

Private M. P. Houser, Troop F, 4th Cav., being found guilty of a similar offence, Gen. Miles says:

The testimony shows the accused to have been in the Service about two years, and employed most of that time on duty as troop gardener, and that he had received little or no military instruction.

Private W. L. Buck, Troop L, 4th Cav., being found guilty of a similar offence, Gen. Miles says:

The testimony shows lamentable ignorance on the part of the accused regarding his duties as a soldier. If in no other way than by observation, and contact for nearly four years with men of his troop, the accused should have learned that he must obey the lawful orders of his superior officers, and that he is not the judge as to when or how they are to be obeyed.

THE Board of Control of the U. S. Naval Institute has selected "The Naval Defence of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States" as the subject for the prize essay for 1889. The limit of the essays will be increased to 72 printed pages of the Proceedings in order to allow greater scope for the treatment of the subject. A meeting of the Institute was held on Thursday evening at which the annual address of the President, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, was read, in his absence, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Lieutenant Chas. R. Miles. The address was short, but contained food for much thoughtful reflection. After speaking in complimentary terms of the success and growth of the Institute—a growth steadily developed in spite of "the jealousies which prevent our officers from working in harmony for the common good"—the Admiral discourses upon the lack of cohesion and consequent lack of discipline in the Navy, due to the present organization of our Navy Department. He advises the Institute to "render important service to the profession by enlightening the public mind of the Navy on this subject of naval administration through the medium of essays and frequent discussions." He closed his address with the question: "Shall the Institute endeavor through its pages to so influence and guide opinion in the Navy that we may, as a body, second the efforts of the Navy Department and exert ourselves to bring about a correction of the errors committed in 1842?"

We learn that there is no probability of action being taken by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Watson longevity pay case before the autumn term, when the case will come up in its regular order on

the calendar. All the graduates of West Point from 1838 to 1870 are interested in the decision. It was the intention of the counsel for Captain Watson to have the case argued in brief during the term just closed, but as the Government's attorneys have been tardy in preparing their argument, it became necessary to let the matter take its regular course.

THE much-talked of pay bill in the interest of line officers of the Navy has at last assumed definite shape and will be presented in the two houses of Congress within the next few days. The new table was adopted at a meeting of the line officers association held in Washington, Feb. 10. It is a modification of the one framed on Jan. 31 last, the rate of waiting orders pay being increased to meet the views of the opponents to the scheme first proposed. The table as finally adopted by the committee is as follows:

	Leave of absence or Pay, All duty done, and pay in full, less allowance pay.	Leave of absence pay.
Ensigns	\$1700	\$1400
" 2d five years	1900	1600
Lieutenants, (Junior grade)	2300	2000
Lieutenants	2500	2200
" 2d five years.	2700	2400
" 3d five years.	2900	2600
Lieut.-Commanders	3500	3100
" 2d five years.	3700	3300
Commanders	3900	3500
" 2d five years.	4100	3700
" 3d five years.	4300	3900
Captains	4500	4100
" 2d five years.	4700	4300
" 3d five years.	4900	4500
Commodores	5500	5000
Rear Admirals	5500	5000

Provided, That when any one of the above named officers shall be on leave granted by the Secretary of the Navy, at his own request, for a period greater than three months, he shall then receive one half the shore pay of his grade.

And provided further, That when any of the above named officers shall be on sick leave granted by the Secretary of the Navy with the recommendation of a board of officers, by reason of sickness or wounds incurred in the line of duty, he shall then receive the shore pay of his grade.

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Thursday reported favorably on all the pending naval nominations from Rear Admiral Gherardi down. Some of these nominations were acted upon at the last meeting, but through some inadvertence were not reported with the other batch that was confirmed Feb. 15 and published in the JOURNAL of the 18th. The only controversy that occurred was in the case of Lieut. Comdr. Joshua Bishop, and in those cases where the promotions were made to take effect in 1888. Senator Chandler, it is understood, protested against the confirmation of Lieut. Comdr. Bishop on account of his record, and in the other cases the hitch occurred because the committee did not understand why the officers concerned had not been nominated at the last session of the Senate. When it was explained that their examinations had not been completed when the Senate adjourned in March last all objection was removed. The confirmation by the Senate of all pending nominations may be expected this week.

THE prospect now is that not more than two-fifths, fifteen out of about twenty-five, of the present first class, at the Naval Academy will receive commissions; that is, unless Captain Sampson's proposition to increase the number retained in the Service receives legislative sanction. The vacancies will be altogether in the line, for the Marine Corps has three more 2d lieutenants than the law contemplates and the number of assistant surgeons is no less than fifteen in excess of the number provided by existing law. To be sure the number of assistant naval constructors, being at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, may be increased for the benefit of this year's graduates, but it is not probable that this will be done. Appointees for this corps must be recommended therefor by the Academic Board and it is not likely that any considerable number will receive this recommendation.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report adversely the bill, S. 1249, which proposes to secure monthly payments in the Army, but at the same time contemplates an increase in the number of Paymasters and the promotion of Majors Terrell and Stanton over the head of Major Smith. The committee, it is understood, favors the plan of monthly payments, but is decidedly opposed to in-

creasing the number of paymasters. The proposition to promote the two officers named was also promptly objected to as soon as the real meaning of the provision became known. Another bill providing for monthly payments without a further increase in the Pay Corps will probably be reported by General Hawley later in the session.

CONSIDERABLE inquiry has been made, from time to time, in regard to retired soldiers' allowances. The law authorizing the retirement of enlisted soldiers contained no provision for allowances of any kind, and the War Department has hitherto declined to authorize a construction of the law which should modify it in this respect. A large number of claims for allowances under the retiring law are on file in the Court of Claims, but no certainty exists either as to when they will be considered, or what will be the result when they are reached. In the meantime the number of soldiers availing themselves of the provisions of the law is being steadily augmented, so that the question of allowances is growing in importance with each month of delay in deciding the matter.

MR. H. W. ALLEN, Secretary of the Legation of Korea at Washington, requests us to state that the officers who have just entered the service of the King of Korea are all that are required for the present. This announcement is made in view of the numerous applications for appointments in Korea which resulted from the statement which appeared here that the Army of that country was to be reorganized under American supervision.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in acting upon the bill for the relief of certain assistant surgeons of the Army, adopted the following substitute, which was prepared at the War Department and has been approved by the Secretary of War:

That the assistant surgeons of the Army, appointed under the act approved July 28, 1866, who are assistant surgeons at the passage of this act, and have, or shall hereafter have, served 20 years continuously as assistant surgeons from the time of their appointment under the said act, shall be nominated and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be appointed to the office of surgeon, with the rank of major, in the order of their present arrangement upon the Army register. Said service shall count from the date of original appointment and commission as a continuous term under the act of July 28, 1866, but no commission shall bear date prior to the passage of this act: Provided, That no assistant surgeon shall be promoted under this act who has not been examined and approved by a medical examining board, as required by sec. 1172 of the Revised Statutes: And provided further, That the whole number of officers of the medical department shall not be increased by this act, and after the appointments authorized thereby shall have been made, no promotion to the grade of surgeon with the rank of major shall be made until the number of such surgeons shall have been reduced below fifty.

In explanation of the substitute bill, the Secretary of War in a letter which forms part of the committee's report, says: "The bill solves all difficulties. It is acceptable as a compromise, and will terminate controversy and appeals for new legislation, and avoids conflicting constructions of existing laws." The additional expense resulting from the operation of the bill will be small. The committee is of opinion that the benefits to be anticipated by harmonizing the long-standing disputes among the assistant surgeons will more than compensate for the expense, and therefore recommend the passage of the substitute. The assistant surgeons are Drs. Girard, Lauderdale, Loring, Corson, Weisel, Patzki, whose promotion will take place at once, if the bill becomes a law, and Drs. Munn, Ewen, Woodruff, Matthews, Hall, Harvey, Cowdry and Byrne, who will be promoted Nov. 16, 1888, instead of in 1890 and 1891, as now.

ADMIRAL AMMEN publishes a letter he received from General Grant, dated Galena, Ill., June 22, 1880, in which the General says: "To-day I received a letter from Seigman, inclosing a cablegram from de Lesseps offering me the Presidency of the Panama Canal (New York Presidency) with the same salary he is to receive, namely, 125,000 per annum. The letter also says that the Seigman with some other bank or banks that they can associate with them will have the business of receiving the American subscriptions for performing the work. I telegraphed back my non-acceptance and wrote giving my reasons. I gave the work that had been done in the way of surveys, etc., and that while I would like to have my name associated with the successful completion of ship channel between the two oceans, I was not willing to connect it with a failure, and when I believe subscribers would lose all they put in." Fortunately or unfortunately for de Lesseps, Mr. Thompson was not so nice in his notions as General Grant, and for the consideration of \$25,000 a year, which Grant rejected, consented to lend the Panama scheme the benefit of the prestige he had acquired as Secretary of the Navy.

(Continued from page 610.)

By the right (or left) flank, MARCH,
immediately followed by the command for the guide.

216. At the command of execution each man will face in the direction indicated and continue the march, those in front carefully preserving the alignment and intervals between the sets towards the side indicated by the command for the guide, when in line.

217. The column right in front being halted, to cause it to reform the line to the left, the command will be:

1. Form line. 2. Left face.

218. At which command all will face to the left, and No. "one" standing fast, No. "two" will place himself promptly on his left, No. "three," and so on, by short quick steps will resume their places in the line.

219. The squad being in line, told off in sets, to cause it to form column left in front, the command will be:

1. To the left. 2. Form column. 3. MARCH.

220. At the 3d command each set will wheel to the left, conforming to the principle of the wheel as previously explained, halting without command on arrival at the perpendicular, and dressing to the right.

221. Should the instructor, however, wish the column to move off at once, he will, while the sets are wheeling, command *forward*, and the instant the wheel is completed, add the command *MARCH*, at which all will step off together, Nos. "two," "three," and so on carefully conforming to the movements of No. "one."

222. To cause the column left in front marching, to change direction to the right or left, the same commands will be used as when faced to the right. In this case, however, the sets *wheel to the left*, and *turn to the right*, as previously explained.

223. The column left in front being halted to cause it to reform the line to right, the command will be:

Form line—Right face.

224. At this command all will face to the right, No. "one" standing fast, Nos. "two," "three," and so on of each set, placing themselves promptly to his left as told off.

225. The column marching right in front, to cause it to form line to the left and continue the march, the command will be:

1. Form line to the right, MARCH.

226. In this case the sets will wheel to the right instead of facing to the left.

TITLE SECOND.—THE COMPANY.

PART FIRST.—Organization.

227. A company of infantry should be composed of one 1st sergeant, four sergeants, and from four to eight corporals, according to the number of privates, and forty-one to eighty-seven privates, musicians, etc., making a minimum of fifty, and maximum of one hundred enlisted men.

228. It will have assigned to it one captain, one 1st lieutenant and one 2d lieutenant, and may for the purpose of discipline and instruction have attached to it, in addition to the above, one 2d lieutenant and a number of recruits not exceeding twenty-five.

229. The company will be divided into two platoons and four sections.

230. Each platoon should be commanded by a lieutenant and each section under the immediate charge of a sergeant and one or more corporals.

General rules and division of the school of the company.

231. These exercises are based upon a formation in single rank told off in sets of two or more men, called sets or files.

232. The effectiveness of the system, however, in no way depends upon the presence of the full number in the sets, consequently they need to be told off but once for any given length of time.

233. In order to impress this important fact upon the men, when all have become somewhat proficient in the drill, the more intelligent and best drilled men should be excused from the last half of the drill. This being done without a new count or special instruction to those remaining simulates the resulting casualties of battle. It being always understood and carefully impressed upon the men that after once telling off, No. "one" is the guide and file leader of his set, and, in his absence, his place will be filled and his duties performed by his next remaining follower.

234. In the school of the company, the captain will act as instructor, and as such will go wherever his presence may be required. In his absence the 1st lieutenant will supply his place, he being in turn replaced by the 2d lieutenant, again by the 1st sergeant, and so on through the whole succession in command.

235. The school of the company will be comprised in three parts:

PART FIRST.

Will include the formation of the company, and the movements in single rank and will be divided into four lessons, as follows:

Lesson I.—Formation of the company, alignments, and facings.

Lesson II.—Marching in line, to the right, left, rear and obliques.

Lesson III.—Changes of front.

Lesson IV.—Forming column, movements in column and reforming the line from column.

PART SECOND.

Will include the formation and movements by platoons and sections, the firings and manoeuvres in two or more ranks divided into three lessons.

Lesson I.—Forming platoons and sections, and manoeuvring the same.

Lesson II.—Firings.

Lesson III.—The company in two or more ranks.

PART THIRD.

Instruction for skirmishers in two lessons.
Lesson I.—The company as skirmishers in single line.
Lesson II.—Skirmishing by platoons.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

Part First.—Lesson I.

220. The company will be formed in single rank and when paraded without arms the men take their place in the sections to which they have been assigned.

221. At the signal of "assembly" or the command "fall in," the fifth or junior sergeant present will take position indicating the centre of the company, and the men will form as follows:

222. Those of the second and third sections to the right and left of the fifth sergeant or centre guide, the first section to the right of the third sergeant and the fourth to the left of the fourth sergeant. The first and second sergeants superintend the formation, the latter taking post on the left of the company. The musicians in single rank two yards from the right of the company, all dressing on the centre, the fifth sergeant standing fast.

223. The line being formed and properly dressed, the first sergeant standing in front of the centre facing the company will command: FRONT.

224. At this time all are required to be in their places and the sergeants will step two paces to the front, leaving their places unoccupied. The first sergeant will then command call the rolls.

225. At this command the sergeants will face to the right towards their sections and call the rolls beginning with the corporals, and resume their places in line. The rolls being called the first sergeant will command report.

226. The chiefs of sections will salute and report in succession, commencing on the right, "first section present," "second section present," and so on to the left of the company.

227. When the company is paraded with arms, the men will fall in according to height, the tallest on the right and left of the company, and the shortest in the centre.

228. At the command front the sergeants will step two paces to the front, and the first sergeant will command count fours.

229. At this command the rank will be told off in sets, beginning with the corporal on the right, who will turn his head slightly to the left and count "one."

230. The first sergeant will next designate the places of the sergeants and corporals, placing the junior, or fifth sergeant, in the centre of the company, between two sets, the third on the left of the last set in the right quarter of the company. The fourth sergeant on the right of an equal number of sets, counting from the left of the company, the second sergeant takes the left, and the first sergeant the right of the company. The corporals will be placed according to height as numbers "one" in the sets, on the right and left of the sections.

231. The company being formed the first sergeant will command

In place—REST,

and then take his place on the right of the company.

232. On the approach of the captain, the first sergeant will bring his piece to a carry, step two paces to the front, face to the left, and command

Company—ATTENTION.

233. Resuming his place in line he will salute, report the absentees, and bring his piece to order arms.

234. The captain will then draw his sword, at which time the lieutenants should take their places in line, the first lieutenant, one-fourth the platoon front in rear of the third sergeant and the second lieutenants the same distance in rear of the fourth sergeant, the captain being one-fourth the company front distance in front of the centre of the company.

235. These exercises being intended for all troops when serving on foot, should there be more than three officers present, the two senior lieutenants will take the places designated for the 1st and 2d lieutenants, and the next in rank will be posted on a line with them in rear of the centre of the company.

236. In the case of a six gun battery of artillery dismounted there will be three platoons and six sections.

237. The centre platoon will be commanded by the senior 2d lieutenant, who will be posted in the rear of its centre.

238. The junior 2d lieutenant, when the full number is present, will take post in rear of the centre of the company.

239. With cavalry or artillery the designation "Troop," or "Battery," will be used when the former is mounted, and the latter actually serving guns. When serving as infantry the designation "company" will always be used.

ALIGNMENTS.

240. The company will be aligned either to the right, left or on the centre.

241. To align it to the right, or left, the captain will place himself on that flank, and after assuring himself of the correctness of his position will order up the man on the right, or left, of the line to his side, he will then face to the left, or right, step back two or three paces, when practicable, and command—Right (or left) DRESS.

242. This command will be executed as explained for the same in the "School of the Soldier," the men coming out or falling back by short, quick steps until they can see half of the body of the captain in front of those on the side towards him.

243. From his position on the flank the captain may, by a slight movement of his own person, to the right or left, throw the line up or back as may be desired. The alignment being satisfactory, the captain will command: FRONT.

* Or two yards in rear of the right and left files of the company according to circumstances.

244. At this command the men will conform to what has been explained in the "School of the Soldier," and the captain will take his place in front of the company.

245. To align the company on the centre the captain will command:

1. On the centre. 2. DRESS.

246. At the first command the right and left guides of the company will face inward and place the centre of their bodies on a line with the centre guide.

247. At the second command the men will cast their eyes towards the centre and place themselves on a line with the centre and opposite guide, those nearest the centre taking precedence in the alignment, the flank guides closing in or stepping back opposite to their places according as the line is lengthened or shortened in dressing.

248. The flank guides should correct the alignment when necessary, each on his own side of the centre, in a low tone of voice, addressing the men by name.

249. Should there be but one flank guide, the alignment will be effected as explained in the "School of the Soldier," or the captain may go himself to the right or left of the company.

250. The alignment being satisfactory the captain will command: FRONT.

At this command the guides will take their places in line, and the men conform to what has been previously explained.

251. The commands may be given, "Right," "Left," or "On the Centre, Backward—Dress," as circumstances may require.

252. The men should be thoroughly practised in the alignment on the centre, as it is most frequently employed when the company is operating alone in presence of the enemy.

253. The company is faced to the right, left and rear, by the same commands and in the manner as explained for a squad in the "School of the Soldier."

LESSON II.

254. The company being properly aligned, to cause it to move forward in line, the command will be—

Company—Forward—MARCH.

Immediately followed by the command for the guide.

255. The company will move off as explained, for the direct march, in the "School of the Soldier," taking the touch of elbow and preserving the alignment towards the side indicated by the command for the guide, all keeping step with the captain whenever he marches in front of the company.

256. When marching to music, the left foot will be brought to the ground with each emphatic count indicated by the strain, or the beats on the drum. This will readily be secured from the start by the captain making an imaginary step or two before giving the command march, which in this case should be done at the instant his left foot would come to the ground.

257. It is always understood that unless slow or quick time is indicated, the march will be in common time or at the rate of one hundred and ten steps per minute. The run is only employed when accelerated movement is required in portions of the company when manoeuvring in quick time.

258. The company marching as above, to cause it to move to the right or left without changing front or formation, the command will be:

By the right (or left) flank—MARCH.

259. Each man will face at once in the direction indicated and continue the march, taking steps of the same length and cadence as before, following in the trace and keeping step with those in front, carefully preserving the distance at which he finds himself from the next man on first facing in the new direction.

260. The company in line having been faced to the right or left, or marching by the flank, is said to be in file.

261. The company marching in file, to cause it to change direction to the right or left the command will be:

File right (or left), MARCH.

262. The file leader will face at once in the direction indicated and continue the march, the others will follow accurately in his traces, facing to the right (or left) on arriving at the same point.

263. Should it be desired to move off from a halt, changing the direction at once, the command will be:

1. Forward. 2. File right (or left). 3. MARCH.

264. At the 2d command, the file leader will face in the direction indicated. At the 3d all step off, the others following in the traces of the file leader.

265. Marching in line, to cause the company to move in file to the right or left and change direction at once, the command will be:

1. By the right (or left) flank. 2. File right (or left). 3. MARCH.

266. All face in the direction indicated and move off together. The file leader changing direction at once, unless already marching in that required; in which case he will continue straight to his front, the others following in his traces.

267. The company marching, to cause it to move in the opposite direction, the command will be:

Right about, MARCH.

and, when this brings it into line, immediately followed by the command for the guide. The men will face at once in the direction indicated and continue the march as before.

LESSON III.

268. The company marching in line to cause it to change front to the side opposite the guide and continue the march, the command will be:

1. Right (or left) wheel. 2. MARCH.

269. At the 1st command the guide will look down the line, and at the 2d measuring off with his eyes in front of the opposite flank a distance a little in excess of the length of the line, will march to this point, describing an arc of a circle. The guide on the flank towards which the wheel is directed, at the command march will cease to advance more than sufficient during the wheel to clear the ground on which it was commenced, while the men between the guides will circle in the same manner, carefully

preserving the alignment between them, and keeping the touch of elbow as before, that is, towards the wheeling flank.

270. On arriving at the point determined upon, the guide will continue the march in circle until the command—

Forward—MARCH.

when all will step out taking steps of the same length as those of the guide.

271. The command *forward* should be given before the wheel is completed, and *march* at the instant it is to cease.

272. The wheel to the right or left from a halt is effected by the same commands and in a similar manner, except that in this case the pivot man will stand fast, and the touch of elbow will be towards the pivot instead of the wheeling flank. In wheeling the men will glance frequently both to the right and left, carefully preserving the alignment between the guides.

273. To cause the company to move off on the completion of the wheel from a halt, the same commands will be used, immediately followed by the command for the guide. The pivot guide in this case will at the command *forward* face with the line, and step off with the others at the command *march*.

274. The company marching in line, to cause it to change front and direction to the side of the guide, the command will be—

Right (or left) turn—MARCH.

275. At the command *march* the guide will face at once in the direction indicated and continue the march straight to his front, taking steps of the same length and cadence as before. The man next to him will place himself promptly by his side, those farther away will drop their pieces to a trail arms (if at a carry) and in quick time oblique in the direction of the turn, coming out in succession promptly on the line in the new direction, taking up the step from the side of the guide and bringing their pieces back to the carry arms.

276. Care should be taken in this movement that the men do not pass round or press upon those properly preceding them, as each should follow in rear and on the outside of the man next towards the side of the guide until he arrives upon the line.

277. When the guide is *centre* the change of direction will always be effected by the turn, the same as if it were on the side towards which the change of front is made, the guide reverting to the centre as soon as the movement is completed.

LESSON IV.

Forming column, movements of the company in column, and forming the line from column.

278. In the exercises, by "column" will be understood the simple formation of the sets as told off, in successive lines.

279. The company at a halt in line, to cause it to form column to the right, the command will be—

1. Form column. 2. Right face.

280. At the command of execution all face to the right, No. "one" of each set standing fast; No. "two" will place himself to the right of No. 1; No. "three" by short quick steps, will place himself by the side of No. "two," and so on, all dressing to the left. The right guide will step one pace to his front, the left guide closing up two paces on the left of the company (when in sets of four), the other sergeants occupying their intervals midway.

281. In forming column to the left the command will be—

Form column—left—MARCH.

At this command, the files will *wheel* to the left, each in the manner as previously explained for changing front to the side opposite the guide. The right guide of the company will march straight to the front, face to the left and close up to one pace in rear of No. "one." The other sergeants march straight to the front, face to the left and occupy the intervals as before. The left guide one pace in front of the No. "one" on the left of the company.

282. When the files in wheeling arrive at the perpendicular, they halt and dress to the right without command.

283. Should it be desired to form the column and move off at once, the command "*forward*" will be given before the wheel is completed, followed by "*march*" at the instant it is to cease, No. "one," being the fixed guide for each file in column, it is his duty to preserve the proper distance from the man next in front.

284. The company in line, marching to form column to the left and continue the march, the command will be the same as from a halt, but to form column to the right it will be

In column, by the right flank—MARCH.

285. At the command of execution, all will face to the right and form column on the march the same as at a halt.

286. The company at a halt to form column in front of the right, the command will be—

1. From the right. 2. Front in column. 3. MARCH.

287. The right guide will place himself promptly in front of No. "one," who will march straight to the front, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, filing in his rear will change direction to the left and place themselves to his right. The other sets will form in column on the march and each change direction to the left on the same ground as that preceding it.

288. To form column in front of the left the command will be the same substituting left for right.

289. The left guide will place himself promptly in front of No. "one" of the left set, which will march straight to the front, intact, lengthening the steps to gain ground sufficiently to permit the next set to change direction by turning to the right, on completing its wheel.

290. The company in line to form column in rear of the right, the command will be:

1. From the right. 2. To the rear in column. 3. MARCH.

291. At the second command the 1st sergeant and first set on the right will face to the rear, the 1st sergeant placing himself before No. 1 and at the command march these step off together marching straight to the rear. All the other sets form in column to the right, wheel to the right, in succession and follow in column.

292. The company being in line to form column in rear of the left, the command will be the same, substituting left for right.

293. In this case the sets all wheel to the left into

column, the set on the left continuing the wheel to the left about, the other sets changing direction on the same ground.

294. In forming line to the left, from column left in front, by the successive wheels of the sets to the left, the company comes into line faced to the rear with the numbers in the sets reversed; which is contrary to the rule when properly *faced to the rear*, or towards the chief of platoons. This anomaly may be corrected by wheeling the sets to the left about and facing about, otherwise the right now becomes the left and the captain and chiefs of platoons should change sides.

295. The column marching right in front, to cause it to change direction to the left, the command will be:

Column left. MARCH.

296. The leading guide will face at once to the left and continue the march straight to his front. No. "one" of the first file will follow in his traces while the others will turn to the left and come out on the line by quick steps, taking up the cadence and alignment according to the principles of the turn as previously explained.

297. The other guides and files will follow accurately in the traces of those preceding them, turning upon the same ground.

298. In column of files or sets the men will not change the position of their arms in executing the turn. It is well, however, to have the piece upon one of the shoulders (preferably the side towards which the turn is made) before giving the command for the change of direction.

299. The column marching right in front, to cause it to change direction to the right, the command will be:

Column right. MARCH.

300. The right guide of the company will wheel to the right as if conducting a file and No. "one" of the first file will follow in his traces, and way, if necessary on the completion of the wheel, direct his file, in a low tone of voice, to "step out" at which it will take the full step in the new direction, each set will follow accurately in the traces of that preceding it, wheeling to the right on the same ground.

301. The column marching left in front will change direction to the right and left by the same commands, observing that as No. "one" is always the guide for the set, it will, in this case *wheel to the left and turn to the right*.

302. The column right in front to cause it to form line to the left and continue the march, the command will be—

Form line.—By the left flank.—MARCH.—Guide right (left or centre).

303. At the command of execution all will face to the left, the sergeants, stopping to the side, will occupy their intervals. No. "one" will march straight to his front and Nos. "two," "three," and "four" place themselves in line to his left.

304. To form the line to the right the command will be:

1. Form line. 2. To the right. 3. MARCH.

305. The files will wheel to the right, the right guide of the company conducting the wheel of the first set, the other sergeants occupying their intervals. The company now being faced to the rear (towards the chief of platoons).

306. When the wheels are completed the command for the guide should be given as previously explained.

307. To form line to the left from a halt, the command will be:

1. Into line. 2. Left face.

At this command all face to the left, No. "one" standing fast, Nos. "two," "three," and "four" place themselves promptly in line to his left, at the same time the sergeants occupy their intervals.

308. The column left in front will be formed into line to the right in the same manner, substituting right for left in the command.

309. The company in column right in front marching, to cause it to form line on the first file and continue to advance, the command will be:

1. Form line. 2. Left oblique. 3. MARCH.

310. No. "one" of the first set will place himself promptly on the left of the 1st sergeant, Nos. "two," "three," and "four" will face to the left and filing in rear of No. "one," will place themselves successively in line to his left. The other Nos. "one" will oblique to the left leading in file their sets, take the quick step and come out on the line in succession, Nos. "two," "three" and "four" placing themselves to the left of No. "one" in each set. The sergeants taking their places in line, all aligning and taking up the step promptly from the right.

311. The line being formed it may be halted and aligned by the captain or he may give the command for the guide and continue the advance.

312. To form line on the right by file, first change direction in column, then form line as above by the appropriate commands.

313. The column marching right in front, to cause it to form line to the right, the same command will be used, substituting right for left. In this case the first file will continue to march straight to the front, all the other files will oblique to the right and taking the quick step come out successively on the line, taking the step and touch of elbow from the left, the sergeants and officers occupying their places in line, the company being now faced to the rear.

314. The company being in column at a halt, the command may be given:

Close to half distance—MARCH.

315. The rear files will close up to half distance, halting in succession. If marching the command will be:

Close to half distance—First file—Mark time—MARCH.

316. The rear files will continue the march until closed up, then mark time with the files in front until the command *Forward march*, when all will step out together.

317. The column at half distance will be the formation most used en route, and on roads where it is an object to shorten the column as much as possible, consistently with convenience to the men in marching.

318. To resume the full distance, the command will be:

Take full distance—First file—Forward (or rear files mark time)—MARCH,

according as the column is at a halt or marching.

319. The full distance being gained, the column may be halted by the appropriate commands.

320. Marching en route on narrow roads, the officers occupy the intervals with the sergeants, the captain, either on the right or left of the company, or whenever his presence is required; the lieutenants in the centre of their platoons.

PART SECOND.—LESSON I.

Movements of the company by platoons and sections

321. The company in line at a halt, to form platoons, right in front, the captain will command:

1. Platoons, right wheel. 2. MARCH.

322. At the first command the lieutenants pass quickly through the line each between the sections of his platoon, and facing it, will command:

Such platoon, right wheel.

323. At the 2d command, repeated by them, the platoons wheel to the right, the left guide of the company conducting the wheel of the second platoon, and the centre guide that of the first, conforming to the principles of the wheel from a halt as previously explained.

324. On arrival at the perpendicular the platoons will be halted and dressed towards the wheeling flank by their chiefs, who then place themselves in front of the centre.

325. In forming platoons to the left, No. "one" on the right of the 2d platoon is for the time being the right guide of that platoon, the centre guide of the company being the left guide of the 1st platoon.

326. The left guide of the company is the general guide of the 2d platoon, and, on the march, will change from side to side, passing in front of it according as the guide is changed. The guide being centre he will occupy his place on the left of the platoon.

327. The platoons may be put in march as soon as formed by the command

Forward—MARCH.

immediately followed by the command for the guide from the captain, and repeated by the chiefs of platoons. The command *forward* being given before the platoons have arrived at the perpendicular and *march* at the instant they are to move off.

328. The company by platoons is moved to the front, right, left, rear, and obliques by the same commands as when in line or in column.

329. The chiefs of platoons will march two paces in front of the centre of their respective platoons. The captain being the same distance in front of the right or left file of the leading platoon, according as the guide is right or left. If no guide is designated it will always be the centre, and the captain will march wherever his presence may be required.

330. The company by platoons, marching, to change direction, the captain will command

First platoon, right (or left) WHEEL.

and at the second command repeated by him, the platoon will wheel to the right (or left) in the manner previously explained for changes of front on the march.

332. The wheel will be terminated and the march continued by the appropriate commands from the chief of the platoon.

333. The second platoon will change front in like manner on the same ground and the march be continued by the appropriate commands from its chief.

334. To change direction to the side of the guide the same commands will be given by the captain, but in this case the chief of platoon will substitute *turn* for *wheel*, in his command, and during the execution of the movement, will march on the outside of the guide, keeping pace with him, and will indicate by his own position the alignment in the new direction. When the majority of the men have come out and taken up the step, he will resume his place in front.

335. The guide may, however, be changed by the captain, before giving the command for the change of direction, by which means the wheel will be indicated instead of the turn.

336. The company by platoons, right in front, marching, to cause it to form line on the first platoon and continue to advance, the captain will command

1. Form company—2. First platoon.—Mark Time.—3. Second platoon—left oblique—4. MARCH.—or (second) 1. Form company. 2. Second platoon—Left oblique. 3. Quick time. 4. MARCH. Or (third) 1. Form company. 2. First platoon, right oblique. 3. MARCH.

337. In the first case the chiefs will face towards their platoons and repeat the commands relating to them respectively, and at the command of execution the first will cease to advance, and the second oblique to the left. As the second platoon arrives on the left and near the line of the first, the captain will command:

Company—Forward—MARCH,

followed by the command for the guide, which being repeated by the chiefs of platoons, and the company formed, they will resume their places in the rear, each passing through between the sections of his platoon.

338. In the second case, the chief of the first platoon will caution it to continue the march. The chief of the second will repeat the commands relating to it, and the company will be formed by the appropriate commands, from the chief of the second platoon.

339. In the third case, the chief of the first platoon will repeat the second and third commands, while the chief of the second will caution it to continue the march straight to the front. On arrival of the second platoon on the left of the first, the chief of the latter will move it to the front and both resume their places in line, the captain giving the command for the guide.

340. The platoon marching in quick time, the company will be formed into line advancing by the same commands from the captain,

THE MUTUAL AND THE NAVY MUTUAL.

H. D. MANLEY, Commander, U. S. N. (retired), and Charles H. Black, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N. (retired), have recently issued a circular as managers of the Naval Branch of the Army and Navy Bureau of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In this circular they say, under the heading of "Advantages of Investment Insurance."

"Life insurance being an investment to obtain certain benefits in the future, either for the insured or for his beneficiaries, the following comparison is made with a view of showing the ultimate cost in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, as compared with the cost in an Assessment Association:

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Age at entrance, 35 years. Death assessment.....	\$4.80
Number of assessments for 1887.....	11
Gross amount paid for 1887.....	\$52.80
Amount of benefit in case of death.....	\$3,700.00
Annual cost per \$1,000, \$14.27, with certain annual increase in premium paid and a decrease in amount of benefit.	

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Age at entrance, 35 years. Amount, \$1,000. 20-year endowment.....	\$50.00
Gross annual premium.....	16.98
Annual cost per \$1,000, \$14.27, with certain annual increase in premium paid and a decrease in amount of benefit.	\$33.94
Net annual premium.....	\$33.94
Investment element, being annual amount necessary to produce \$1,000 in 20 years, at 5 per cent. compound interest,.....	\$28.80
Annual cost per \$1,000.....	\$51.14

"As compared with \$14.27 in the Navy Mutual Aid.

"If we suppose the investment element to bear 6 per cent. compound interest the following will be the result:

Net annual premium.....	\$33.94
Investment element, 6 per cent.	25.63
Annual cost per \$1,000.....	\$58.57

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BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Quite a number of bills of interest to the Army have been introduced during the present session of Congress. Of these, Senator Hawley's bill to retrain all disabled officers who have been recommended for retirement; Senator Manderson's three battalion bill, and the bill to increase the artillery to seven regiments, will all meet with favor; the first one certainly. The Wheeler bill is objectionable in several particulars, but especially sections 6 and 7. The first relating to commissioning officers in the corps instead of in the regiment; the second relating to the selection of officers for promotion to the vacancies among field officers and captains. Both sections open the door to favoritism, of which there is more now than is good for the Service. So long as officers are commissioned in regiments, there is a check against too many details away from their regiments. The Steele bill is objectionable also, but less so, perhaps, than the Wheeler bill, except as to section 33 relating to the pay of retired officers.

The whole Army will probably support Senator Hawley's bill for the retirement of officers. The other bills will receive divided support. The Army would probably be better off if there were fewer bills before Congress.

X.
With reference to section 33 of the Steele bill referred to by our correspondent, another officer writes as follows:

Should this bill become a law, the pay of retired officers of the lower grades will be as follows:

Lieuts. of 5 years' service	\$132 per an.
" 6 "	193 "
" 10 "	360 "
" 15 "	585 "
" 20 "	840 "
Corts. 20 "	1,068 "
" 25 "	1,260 "
Majors 25 "	1,750 "

In the above table the ten per cent now allowed by law for each five years' service, up to forty per centum, is included.

Such retired pay means beggary for those officers who have been, or who may be, so unfortunate as to be retired for injuries, disease, or wounds contracted in the line of duty.

It is equivalent to little more than an honorable discharge, for the pay is so small that it need not be taken into consideration.

The officers of the Army seem to take this matter so quietly that surely their attention has not been attracted to the section in question.

Congress will never knowingly pass such an act, and do such injustice to officers crippled by reason of their service to the Government, if the matter is understood by the members of the two Houses. There is great danger, however, of this section being inadvertently passed, owing to Members of Congress not understanding its full effects, especially those who have paid no attention to military affairs.

This is a matter of the greatest moment to every commissioned officer of the Army.

CAPTAIN ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

In reporting in favor of the adoption of a substitute for the bill (H. R. 5034) to provide a hydrographer and assistant hydrographer for the Navy, the House Committee on Naval Affairs say:

"The hydrographic bureaus of all other governments have permanent staffs. This bill makes the hydrographer and assistant hydrographer removable. As naval officers they will be subject to the statutes governing malfeasance in office and incapacity resulting from mental or physical causes. If, as sometimes happens, they become inefficient and yet are entitled to consideration for their previous record, the Service may be improved and they will suffer no serious hardship by being placed on the retired list. The necessity for a departure from the ordinary and proper rule of sending an officer to sea at frequent intervals is recognized in other technical branches of the naval organization, as, for example, the constructors and the civil engineers. Their special knowledge is not necessary to the general naval officer who utilizes their results. This bill, while it puts the hydrographic work in the same category, aims to protect the Government and give the Navy and the merchant marine the benefit of a service to which they are entitled, but which they have never had under the system of rotation which has prevailed heretofore."

The new bill provides for the appointment by the President of a hydrographer and an assistant hydrographer to be selected from the active list of the officers of the Navy. These officers are to remain continuously in their positions unless the efficiency of the hydrographic service would be benefited by the removal, in which case the officer removed is to be placed on the retired list.

THE Board for the Revision of Tactics in the Army are still busily waiting for something to turn up requiring its attention. In the meantime the arrangements for the rapid transaction of business are being perfected, the Board room now containing eight chairs, a table, two bottles of ink, one bottle of mucilage, a pair of scissors, and an unsharpened lead pencil. Colonel G. B. Sanford, of the Board, has taken a residence in Georgetown, D. C., at No. 3 Cooke Row, Stoddert street, where Mrs. Sanford, with their two daughters, have been settled for about a week. It is expected that the final results of the labors of the Board will hardly be reached before the end of the year.

It is stated that Mr. W. Reeds Lewis, our American consul at Tangiers, Morocco, has asked that a man-of-war be sent to enforce his demand for the release of a Moor imprisoned at Rabat. The authorities declare that the Moor has no right to claim the protection of Mr. Lewis, on the ground that a civil suit was pending against the Moor when the consul issued his protection patent.

THE STATE TROOPS.

COMPANY DRILLS IN THE N. Y. GUARD.

Co. G, 22d Regt., Capt. G. F. Demarest, and Co. I, Capt. J. P. Leo.—These companies assembled for drill on Friday, Feb. 18, 1888. Each company had about 12 files each. After forming, the companies were inspected by the instructors in a thorough manner, and the commandants of some of the companies of the National Guard in this city would find it much to their advantage if they would drop in and see how it is done and do likewise. Both companies marched well in column of fours and especially good in column of files. The latter movement is a very useful one to practice, as it learns the men to keep their proper distance. The oblique marching was well executed, distance and alignments being properly kept. In Co. G the loading and firing was fair. In loading some of the men of this company did not go through the motions of load, and in the fire kneeling all the file closer should kneel; this they failed to do. The wheeling was not good, the men did not look to the marching flank and in executing on right into line the left guide should go to the left of his four when his four wheels into line, and not come up independently. In loading and firing the instructor should command Posts after firing, and he should not drill the company in the Manual of Arms till the guides are in their proper positions. The two companies were then consolidated and the command drilled by the bugle. Before the command is drilled by the bugle it would be well for the men to thoroughly understand the different calls. It would be better when drilling by bugle if the instructor would explain what call is sounded and then every man would know. As it was when some of the more difficult calls were sounded a man did not know what to do and depended on his neighbor who was in the same dilemma and mistakes were made that could have been avoided. In the drill every one was so anxious to do his share of work that it would be better if the time was slower. The guides did not keep their proper distance, but as soon as the men understand the calls they will do better. The recruit squad, in charge of Lieut. Murray, were on the floor during the drill of Cos. G and I, and drilled well. This move is a good one, as it gives the squad confidence after they have had the proper preliminary instruction.

Co. B, 11th New York, Capt. G. W. Mooney.—This company assembled for drill on Monday, February 20, and turned out with 16 files. They are composed of young men, all about the same age and height, and look strong and robust. They went into a two-hour drill as if they wanted to see how much they could do in that time; yet, after the drill was over they did not seem to know any more about it than when they commenced. They worked hard but had no system in doing it, and very few men looked like soldiers. The greater part of them marched with their heads down and with a very noisy step, and in stepping off in every movement each tried to see how much noise he could make with his right foot. There was too much haste in everything that was done. The men in this and some other companies should visit the armories of other regiments and see some of their well-drilled companies maneuver; they would find it much to their benefit. The fact would make itself apparent to them that when the command is given to fall in every man falls in. At attention, there is no talking in the ranks, no spitting of tobacco on the floor, and every uniform is clean, from the cap to the shoes; and will see many things that they could take example from. In dressing to the left and at parade rest the company had good practical instruction, but they had no cadence or style. There were no duty sergeants present. If they have them they should appear at drill; if not, get some good corporals out of the ranks and promote them. Some few tried to assist as much as they could. The 1st sergeant could improve in his commands and drill. He should be the model for them all, and instead of saying "Fall in there," he would be more correct if he had commanded "Fall file in"; in stepping off he went entirely too fast, and in all the movements the rear of the column had to run to keep up with him. The left guide, who was a corporal, did what he thought was correct, but made several errors, and was responsible for many of the bad movements which the company made. The instructor gave good commands, but the lieutenants should pause between his commands and also face his company (according to tactics) in giving them; the men could hear better and execute them promptly. In the manual of arms the men were very careless in the motions, and in the charge bayonets, the guide should not go through the manual. Marching in column of fours, single and double rank, was bad and in forming double rank from single rank the first four should half. The men did not keep the proper distance, and in column of file some men had a distance of three men and others lock step. The men looked at the four instead of straight ahead. In left forward four left some of the fours did not know where to go; and on left into line, double rank from single rank, the rear rank does not close up until it arrives on the line. The mistakes of this kind were due to the men not paying any attention to their duties. On left into line the guide should wheel with his four and not come up on the line by himself, and also in left front into line. In left into line the lieutenant ordered the men to cast head and eyes to the right, when it should have been left dress; and he should acknowledge his mistake, otherwise it confuses the men. The wheelings were badly done because the men did not look to the marching flank, and the left guide instead of taking short steps, marked time and gave way to the rear, and in two wheels he shifted to the left, thereby causing bad breaks in the company. In the loading and firing the guides should retire at the command ready and not at the command load, and in the firing the rear men did not step off with the right foot. In the left oblique the rear rank did not know through what interval to fire. It would perhaps be better if the men were formed in single rank in the strings; then the instructor could see what every man was doing and correct mistakes. After the company has ceased firing the command is posts, not guides post.

The command went through the skirmish drill; in this the guides should not fire, but remain in the rear. The men should be taught to take accurate aim. It is not the number of cartridges you fire, but the effectiveness of fire. At the rate the men were firing they would empty their cartridge boxes in five minutes. The men with proper attention would remedy many of these mistakes. They should set a book of tactics and study it, and after which practice what they read. In dismissing the company the captain ordered the 1st sergeant to the front and centre; then gave the command dismiss the company. This is wrong. The captain should order the 1st sergeant to dismiss the company when he is at his post at the right of the company. Co. K, Lieut. L. L. Couder, also drilled with 10 men out of 50. It would have been better if the company had been consolidated with Co. B. Then the men could have learned something, and there would have been enough men to have formed two platoons. Then it would give all the officers a command, and the companies could learn some new movements.

NINTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

THE veterans of the old 9th (3rd Regt., N. Y. S. Vol.) are making great exertions to raise money to finish their monument to the memory of the men who were mustered out on the field of Gettysburg, twenty-five years ago, and every public spirited citizen should endeavor to contribute to this worthy object. This is the only regiment now in existence in this city that served three years in the Rebellion, and out of the 1,000 men who left the city there came back to New York at the close of the war, a small body to represent the regiment. The large majority were mustered out on every battlefield in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland or starved in the prisons of Libby and Andersonville. The monument will be dedicated on July 3, 1888. The old war veterans and the 9th Regiment, N. G., N. S. N. Y., will encamp there for three days, and the boys of 1861 will show the boys of 1888 where they stood up and took it for all it was worth. About \$4,000 has been raised and the proposed monument will cost \$7,000, which will be a credit to the city of New York.

THE ABEEL TROPHY.

THE 23d competition for the "Abeel" Trophy was shot at the 4th Regiment Armory Range on Wednesday, Feb. 15. Ten teams competed and the trophy was won for the thirteenth time by Co. B on a score of 603. The other teams and scores were as follows: G, 603; E, 594; F, 587; A, 586; C, 587; I, 528; B, 518, and D, 483. The winning team and scores are here given:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total
Lieut. S. W. Merritt	82	21	67
Sergt. D. Valentine, Jr.	31	35	66
Corpl. H. V. D. Black	31	33	64
Pvt. G. W. Happy	30	34	64
Lieut. D. A. Ne-bitt	31	22	63
Corpl. J. V. Black	30	31	61
Corpl. C. P. Gately	27	30	57
Sergt. W. B. Anderson	31	25	56
Corpl. J. H. Clark	29	27	56
Pvt. J. W. Cochran	27	22	49

THE THIRTEENTH N. Y.—COL. DAVID E. AUSTEN.

MARCH 7, 1888, will be a great day in the history of the 13th Regiment. On the evening of that day the mother of regiments will be reviewed by A. C. Chapin, the worthy Mayor of Brooklyn. The regiment will turn out in full ranks, and after the review there will be a dress parade and a battalion drill. The Rev. Dr. Talmage, the newly elected chaplain, will be sworn in, and it is expected that the new company—Talmage's Christian Soldiers—will also make their debut. The old 13th is certainly revolutionizing things in Brooklyn with the Beecher and Talmage company, and the exertions that are put forth by the officers and men. This regiment will soon be one of the largest and best equipped in the State.

Companies A, B, C, D and E parade^d for drill on Tuesday, Feb. 14, the battalion equalized into six companies of 12 files each. The companies, at formation, were very slow to move on the line, and the formation was repeated with marked success, except that Co. C did not preserve distance in column of fours, and overcrowded the line, throwing the left company considerably out of place.

The movements were, "rear, open order"; alignments which showed a considerable lack of knowledge of position on the part of the guides; and march in line of battle, which was well executed, with a little inclination to tardiness on the part of the color sergeant.

The battalion was then drilled in wheeling by companies, from a halt, and forming line from column of companies. These movements were repeated on the march, the movements were well posted, but the men were somewhat confused by the quick changes on the march in a new direction, of a dozen paces.

Loadings and firings were well executed, excepting that a number of men failed to cock their pieces promptly at "ready." Many of the rear rank men failed to carry the right foot to the right at "aim." Colonel Austen very properly remarked that men insufficiently drilled in the school of the soldier should not be placed in the ranks.

Companies F, G, H, I and K drilled on Thursday, Feb. 16, equalized in seven companies of 12 files each. The instruction was the same as that for the other wing, but gave much greater evidence of proficiency on the part of guides and other enlisted men, and as a result, the drill proceeded with fewer corrections. The same error was apparent both in the "ready" and "aim" as is mentioned above.

As a whole, the drill was very creditable, and gives bright promise that the 13th will soon resume its old place among the best drilled commands of the State.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

THE best evidence of what a good rifle range can accomplish is demonstrated by the fact that those regiments that have the proper facilities of shooting in their own armories always have more marksmen than those regiments unprovided with a rifle range. This regiment has a good range and good instructors and the regiment has reaped the fruits of it by having 456 marksmen. The sharpshooters are Lieut. W. P. Pickett, Co. B; Pvt. S. C. Pirie, J. 48; Lieut. G. F. Hamlin, I, 47; Lieut. J. S. Shepherd, D, 47; Sgt. W. A. Stokes, L, 47; Sgt. F. A. Wells, B, 47; Corp. H. D. Hamilton, I, 46; Pvt. Geo. Ball, F, 46; Pvt. L. L. Elliott, C, 46; Capt. F. L. Holmes, I, 46; L. P. W. H. Greenland, Staff, 4x; Sgt. W. A. Robinson, A, 46; Pvt. G. Scott, A, 46; Captain Ezra De Forest, C, 46; Sgt. Maj. A. D. Beeken, N. C. S., 46; Pvt. G. P. Brower, B, 48; Capt. Heywood C. Broun, Staff, 45; Corp. F. T. Cooke, I, 47; Sgt. C. E. Bryant, N. C. S., 47; Lt. Richard Oliver, Staff, 44; Lieut. A. C. Sanders, K, 44; Pvt. T. H. Barnard, F, 44; Corp. R. V. Howard, I, 44; Sgt. H. P. Fowler, F, 43; Pvt. A. G. Findlay, Jr., G, 43; Lt. J. T. Hull, F, 43; Corp. H. Graff, B, 43; Pvt. P. Kenyon, G, 43; Capt. W. L. Candee, B, 43; Pvt. E. F. U. Wendelstadt, C, 43; Lieut. G. A. Williams, H, 42; Corp. W. C. Holmes, B, 42; Corp. F. I. Perry, I, 42; Pvt. F. E. Winslow, C, 42; Pvt. W. N. Griffith, Jr., E, 42; Sgt. A. S. Gombars, K, 42; Sgt. F. W. Singleton, I, 42; Pvt. R. Findlay, G, 42; Pvt. H. P. Hildreth, K, 42; Pvt. W. A. Hockneyer, I, 42; Corp. J. F. Steir, I, 42; Pvt. W. F. Townsend, I, 42.

Co. I has made the best record in rifle practice in the 2d Brigade. Their figure of merit is 88.38, thereby winning a prize valued at \$50.

The Veteran recruiting medals presented by the Veteran Association of this regiment in January, 1880, to be awarded to the men obtaining the largest number of recruits in any one year have been won as follows for 1887: Gold medal, Corp. Albert E. F. Undt, Co. F; Silver medal, Pvt. Lyman W. Kimball; H. Bronze medal, Corp. Francis A. Wilson, A, and will accordingly be worn by these men until Jan. 1, 1889. The medals become the personal property of any man winning one three times.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaynor.

COL. GAYLOR and Lieut.-Col. Benson, of the 47th Regt., have visited Boston, Mass., to make the necessary arrangements for the regiment to proceed there and parade on Bunker Hill day, which falls on Sunday, June 17. The celebration will take place on Monday, June 18. The regiment will leave New York on Sunday afternoon and go by boat to Providence and from there by rail to Boston. They will be received in Boston by a Committee of Citizens and of the military. They will stay in Boston until Tuesday night when they will depart for Providence, R. I., and will make a parade in that city, after which they will leave on the boat for Brooklyn. The expenses will be about \$4,000, part of which will be paid by the members going on the trip, the balance by the officers. They will be accompanied by a full band of 50 pieces. The regiment will parade in the State uniform and will, no doubt, make as fine an appearance as the regiments who paraded in the State uniform at the Centennial Celebration in September last in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., which was much commended for the solid and soldierly appearance of the men.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

THIS regiment assembled at their armory on Friday, February 15, 1888, for battalion drill and for the presentation of faithful service medals and marksmanship badges for those who qualified at Creedmoor in 1887. The regiment was formed for dress parade, and looked very soldierly in their State uniform and white leggings, which add much to the appearance of a command on indoor parade. The regiment mustered about 400 men and the drum corps 42. The battalion went through the manual of arms in a very creditable manner, after which the fifty medals of honor for faithful service were presented. These medals are for members who do not miss a roll call during the year. The State marksmanship badges were presented to 128 marksmen. The sharpshooters are Lieut. James M. McConnell, Co. H, 4; Q. M. Bergt, F. J. Higgins, N. C. S., 4; Lieut. C. E. Kobilizer, Co. I, and Privates A. L. Dorgan (since deceased) and Noah D. Ward, Co. A, have each qualified for

thirteen consecutive years in rifle practice. Drum Major Hill was also presented by Col. Seward with a gold watch and chain, the gift of the drum corps, as their appreciation of their instructor.

The regiment was dismissed and reformed for battalion drill. They formed 10 companies of 12 files. The battalion went through all the maneuvers in a fair manner—considering that this was the first drill for a very long time. And now that the building has stood the racket—when the regiment was out in full force and the building crowded with visitors—there seems no good reason why this regiment could not have battalion drill by wings, and it would in a short time greatly improve itself. Many friends present applauded the efforts of the soldiers and were well satisfied with the old Ninth.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The annual inspection, review and presentation of marksmen's badges, took place at the armory on Wednesday night, Feb. 22. There was a very large attendance of spectators, and an unusual proportion of ladies, for which probably, the dance, given by the non-commissioned officers, which followed the military programme, was responsible.

The battalion was organized in eight companies of 12 files each. The drill room is absurdly inadequate to a command of this size, and is, indeed, unfit for company drill even, being small and broken by archways. Under these conditions but little would be hoped for in the way of military display, and but little was attained.

Line was formed promptly, and fairly-well, around three sides of the room. In the formation of companies it was apparent that the 8th has a fine body of men, but very many of them are sadly in need of setting up, and of instruction in the school of the soldier. The officers, as a whole, appeared very well, and throughout the evening were prompt and accurate in giving commands.

The affair was an inspection and review in the simplest form. Ranks were opened, and, after inspecting the salute, Gen. Robbins, accompanied by Col. Scott, inspected the battalion. The passage in review was executed by forming column of fours to the right, after which the company formed line successively by fours left, and so passed the reviewing officer. The distance from the point where the company formed line to that occupied by Gen. Robbins was so short that several of the companies failed to get fairly into line, and the passage was distinctly ragged, though the first company presented a good front.

The manual was generally fair, though not good, and a number of the men seemed altogether un instructed. In view of the wretched accommodations which this regiment has very much can be excused in the way of defects in battalion movements, but the school of the soldier and of the company can and should be carefully and fully kept up.

Nearly one hundred marksmen's badges were presented to the command, a very handsome percentage, which drew from Gen. Robbins a highly commendatory speech. After this the battalion was dismissed and the ladies, with their partners, took possession of the floor and a delightful social affair followed.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

The 12th regiment assembled at its armory, 8th ave. and 63d st., on Feb. 16 for review and the annual presentation of marksmen's badges and long service medals. At 8.10 sharp assembly was sounded, and at 8.45 the three battalions, four companies each, with 16 full files, were ready to answer Adjutant's call. The formation of the line of masses was executed with promptness and despatch. Acting Adjutant, Lieut. Chas. M. Jesup, of Co. C, performing his duties most efficiently. The regiment occupied three sides of the large drill hall, the first battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Dowd, on the west; the second, under the veteran Capt. Burns, on the north, and the third, under Major Eiken, on the East. When the march was sounded the first battalion advanced in line, and from the march executed close column on 1st company right in front. The second moved by fours to the right and, changing direction twice, formed by to the right close column of companies, while the third, also moving by the right, entered the line of masses by on the right close column of companies. These maneuvers were executed without a flaw, the dressings being prompt, and the support arms snappy. It was a rapid and handsome formation. Ranks were then opened and the command presented, the reviewing officer being Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, who was accompanied by Col. John S. McEwen, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., and Col. Thos. H. McGrath, Asst. Insp.-Gen., S. N. Y.

After inspection of the line of masses, during which the ranks were exceptionally steady, change direction by the left flank was executed, the masses then moving to the right, and with 1st company, 1st battalion, right forward, fours right, from Col. Jones, the passage was begun. The march by the flank was steady, the distances between ranks and battalions being well preserved. On reaching the 9th ave. front each command was wheeled by fours into line, and the twelve companies passed the reviewing officer in fine shape, step, distances, alignments, and salutes being simply faultless.

After each battalion had passed, the companies were broken by right forward, fours right, and on reaching the original ground the battalions were formed by on the left, close column of battalions, thus forming three lines; ranks were opened and the final present given. This last formation was marred by a blunder of the leading companies of the first battalion, and by the dressing to the wrong flank of the leading companies of the third battalion. As a whole the review was most perfect, and was warmly praised by the many Regular and National Guard officers present.

Col. Jones then formed the three battalions in one line, extending around the three sides of the room, with the star and band on the fourth, and Captain Macadan, Jr., on this occasion, made his debut as Inspector of Rifle Practice, called the 12th marksmen of 16 to the front and center, where Colonel Jones presented the State decoration. The regimental rifle teams were then decorated with the regimental badge, and the marksmen returned to their companies, to give place to Sergeants Hippenger, Harvey, Kamm, and Clegg, who were to receive the bronze medal for long and faithful service during the past ten years. In presenting these medals appropriate remarks were made by General Daniel Butterfield, who commanded the regiment when it went to the front in 1861.

General Porter, desirous to witness a few battalion movements by the regiment, the left wing was dismissed, and the six companies of the right wing—A, B, D, E, G and H—reduced to 12 files, were formed as a battalion. After a march in column of fours, an advance in line, and by the flank of companies close column on first company, left in front, was executed from the column of fours by march, with the deployment on first company. From the column of fours, close column was formed to and on the right and left, with a march in column of companies by the flank and changes of direction to the right and left, the rear companies taking up and maintaining the double time splendidly.

After again forming the column of fours, double time was ordered, and circling one-half of the room the fours were wheeled to the front and the battalion advanced in line, to be again broken into column, by fours right, all in double time. The perfectness in which these movements were executed fairly electrified the large assemblage, and the applause was deafening. After a few more movements the battalion was dismissed, the drill being fully the equal of the review in the steadiness of the men and promptness in executing the orders of the commander.

With the departure of the soldiers the fair sex took possession of the drill floor, and for the nonce Terpsichore reigned supreme.

The veterans and active regiment will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the departure of the 12th to the relief of Washington in 1861, on April 21, with a grand concert and reception to which may be added a review by Maj. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, U. S. Vols., who was late lieutenant of Co. F in 1861, and the youngest officer who ever wore the two stars in the U. S. Army.

The reception committee showed a great lack of fore-

thought in allowing a number of ladies to stand up for at least two hours while the review and drill was in progress, when they could have been all properly seated down stairs at the west end of the drill hall, where a large space was divided off by a rope with ample room for the distribution of the several hundred camp stools close at hand. The unfortunate ladies were unnecessarily compelled to remain standing to their great discomfort, when they might have been comfortably seated, and without obstructing any doorway or passage.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

On Monday, Feb. 20, and Thursday, Feb. 22, there were battalion drills at the armory, on West 14th street. On Monday night, Companies B, D, G, and K formed the battalion, equalized into six commands of 12 files each—as large a battalion as can be conveniently handled in the space. The met turned out in strong force, much exceeding the number allowed in ranks. The same's true of the drill on Thursday night, when the other companies formed the battalion.

The movements executed, and, in fact, the entire course of the two drills were so nearly identical that they may be described as one. Colonel Camp was in command, and the bugle calls were used whenever possible, and they were understood and obeyed as accurately and promptly as though given in the usual way—a very pleasant relief to the monotony of drills, and a very useful thing in armories like that of the 22d, where the acoustic arrangements are poor.

The regiment presented a very neat and soldierly appearance, in fatigue uniform, and the set up and bearing of the men was especially good. There was an entire absence of fuss and flurry, such as is too frequently apparent in other commands. Everything moved on in a thoroughly military, businesslike way, that savored far more of Regular than of militia discipline.

The formation of the line was excellent, and afforded no room for criticism, except that the manual was not quite so good as it should be to correspond with the standard otherwise. The drill covered a large portion of the school of the battalion, much of it being devoted to movements in line, marching in column of companies, passage of obstacles, and marching and changing direction in double column of fours.

Officers and guides were alike prompt and correct in their duties, and, with very few exceptions, the movements were handsomely executed, and these exceptions were in a measure due to the contracted drill room.

The firings were very well done throughout, but, on the whole, the manual of the regiment did not compare favorably with the general excellence in other respects, though decidedly superior to that of most New York commands.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—COL. A. P. STEWART.

This regiment paraded on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, in state service uniform and white gloves, with 10 commands of 12 files. They marched well, considering the muddy condition of the streets. More attention should be paid to equalizing the commands. One company (the color company) paraded 16 files, and one command paraded single rank. There were plenty of men who marched as like closers to make it double rank.

The regiment was reviewed at the armory by Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robbins, G. I. of R. P., N. G. S. N. Y. Gen. Robbins addressed the regiment, congratulating it on its increased success of former years and expressing the hope that every effort would be made to further improve it. The marksmen's badges (106) were then presented, and the number exceeded that of any previous year. The sharpshooter was I. R. P. Joseph W. Hale, staff, 45.

Col. Stewart replied to the speech of Gen. Robbins, thanking him for his well-timed remarks.

The regiment then reformed for parade. They paraded up the Bowery, through 4th avenue, and were reviewed by Mayor Hewitt at his residence on Lexington Avenue and 23d street. The command passed in good style and the men marched well, but the distances were not well kept. The regiment then returned to the armory, via 6th Avenue. The sidewalks were crowded with their friends, who were well satisfied with the display of the 11th on Washington's Birthday.

The regiment was accompanied by its veterans and a fine drum corps, who demonstrated that they had not yet forgotten how to march. They made a fine display.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The following are the present officers of the Governor's Greys, Co. H, 4th Regiment, I. N. G. Dubuque, Iowa: C. D. Hayden, captain; C. D. Bain, 1st lieutenant; F. D. Shiras, 2d lieutenant.

We regret to hear of the sad accident which has fallen to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, Joseph W. Hale, of the 11th Regt. He had charge of one of the sections of the new aqueduct and sustained a serious fall a few days ago causing a compound fracture in both lower limbs. He is doing as well as can be expected, but will have to lay for some two months before he will be able to be about. The inspector has worked hard for the improvement of rifle practice in the 11th Regt. and under his instruction has advanced 300 per cent., which will be further increased during the coming summer.

The veterans of the 12th N. Y. held a reunion at Kington, N. Y., Feb. 22. Gens. W. T. Sherman and Stewart L. Woodford were present and made addresses.

The Buffalo City Guard gave a military ball in celebration of their semi-centennial at Music Hall, Buffalo, Feb. 22. Invitation Committee—Geo. Spencer, chairman; Cyrus K. Remington, Geo. M. Baker, Jared H. Tides, Geo. W. Haywood, Frank H. Ellis, James N. McArthur, J. N. Larned, T. Augustus Budd, Albert T. Brown, Lucas Chester, Daniel N. Miley, Rollin E. Baker, J. Judson Aspinwall, Geo. A. Halbin, Julius Mass.

The \$15,000 contributed by R. P. Flower, Wm. Rockefeller, Capt. F. P. Earle and others for the erection of a Free Dispensary and Homoeopathic Hospital has been invested by the executive committee of that enterprise in a block of property fronting upon 61st and 62d streets and the Boulevard and ground will be broken early in May. During Easter week a big fair will be held under the auspices of a large number of prominent women, for the purpose of raising money for the erection of the hospital buildings. Captain F. P. Earle, of the 2d N. Y. Battery, has offered the use of the armory for the fair, besides his contribution of \$10,000.

Co. B, 1st N. Y., Capt. A. W. Belknap, will make an alteration to their dress uniform. The trimmings will be dark blue and white. This uniform will only be worn on special occasions.

The Belknap trophy, which is now held by Co. A, 12th Regt., Capt. Howard Dell, for recruiting and efficiency in the 1st (old) Brigade, has been won this year by Co. B, 1st Regt.

The 2d Battery (Earle's) will secure possession of their new armory on Broadway and 82d street, on Monday, March 6. The house warming and competitive platoon drill will not take place until Thursday, April 10. Preparations are already in progress for that event which will surpass anything heretofore given by any organization.

The annual reception and review of the 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. L. Wendt, will take place at their armory on Wednesday, March 21.

At the fourth meeting of the officers of the Brigade Rhode Island militia, to be held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, at the armory of the 1st Light Infantry Regiment, South Main street, Providence, Col. Wm. H. Thornton, 1st Regiment Infantry, will read a paper upon the "School of the Battalion."

GEORGIA.

THE Savannah Volunteer Guards, of Georgia, have petitioned Congress for the passage of a bill carrying out the recommendation of Adjt.-Gen. Drum with regard to the detail of officers of the Regular Army to instruct the volunteer forces in military science and tactics.

ALABAMA.

The Code of Alabama requires that every non-commissioned officer or private, enlisted in the service of the State, have administered to him the follow oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the State of Alabama, and obey all lawful orders of my superior officers while I remain in the service of the State. The term of enlistment shall be for three years."

The commanding officers of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments, Alabama State Troops, are charged with the execution of this section, and to have the companies of their respective commands, as well as those attached thereto, mustered into the service of the State and the Muster Rolls forwarded to the office of A. G. A. B. Garland, Jr.

CALIFORNIA.

At a recent meeting of Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Macdonald, of the regiment, formerly 1st lieutenant of the battery, was presented with a handsome sword and belt as a testimonial of the high esteem in which the members of his old battery hold him.

The armory of the 3d Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., was crowded Feb. 13, the occasion being the presentation of service medals to members of the regiment who had served ten years or more. Brig.-Gen. Cutting, who presented the medals, said: "Military service in all ages has been held in the highest esteem. Every nation has had its heroes. The men who have performed noble deeds have been heralded in proud acclaim by the people whom they served. Indeed, it may be well and truthfully said that the strong arm of military power has ever been the vindictive of civilization, and strange as it would seem even in its most inhuman oppositions it has been laying the foundation of human rights and of human liberty. Government is an organized expression of forces based upon the primary idea of willing obedience to law, and if unwilling, then by compulsion. Whatever may be the other elements of strength and the subject of pride in our Empire State, the National Guard is the heart-beat of its power and its safe retreat in the hour of emergency."

The new rifles received from the General Government are now in process of distribution among the V. M. of California. —

NEW JERSEY.

GEN. W. S. STRYKER, A. G. of New Jersey, in his annual report says: "The force is in as good a condition as it seems possible to make an organization of citizen soldiers. I believe we would welcome in our midst a judicious officer, direct. It may be, from West Point, who could give his entire time to explaining in clear language to our company officers and to their men the, at times, intricate meaning of the tactics.

"It may be well also for me to remark here that I am convinced that it would be a very important thing for this State to have the 128 men in the gun detachments, or 100 other men detailed from the line, instructed in some of the fortifications around New York harbor, in the handling and firing of heavy guns. In case of foreign war New Jersey would be expected to take care of her own shores and on the harbor of New York, and to do this she should have some men at least competent to fire heavy guns and to instruct others in the handling of them.

"Less of mere ceremony and more of instruction would make our encampment more interesting to the men and more productive of good to the service. It is quite doubtful whether our Guard would receive with favor the placing of its encampment under the control, direction and entire expense of the General Government. We have never sought for any direct control of our force or of our camps by officers of rank of the General Government, nor do I think that while we have in commission in this State general officers and regimental and battalion officers who have seen much of hard service in the Civil War, that they will for one moment consent to waive the responsibilities and duties of their office and substitute in their room and place an officer of the General Government who may, perchance, in war times have commanded a company, and who never even to this hour has had a thousand men under his direct control. Our brigade inspectors are very competent to make all inspections required by our law, and no request has as yet been made by our State authorities for an inspector from the Regular Army. I am not one of those who think that our National Guard as at present constructed is expected or will be required, unless in a dire necessity and for a very brief period, to leave the bounds of this State. A large percentage of our men would make splendid officers, fit to command newly recruited organizations, and while I desire to see the men instructed up to the highest possible point for service in New Jersey, it is also for the purpose of making them competent to instruct others in case of war beyond our own State lines."

In criticizing the drill of the 4th N. J. in our last issue our critic inadvertently stated that in executing close column on 1st Division left in front, the commandant of the 2d Division was in error in giving his commands. The commandant of the 2d Division was correct in this movement, and the error was on the part of the critic, who confused "left in front" with "right in front."

CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

At a meeting of the Washington Association of New Jersey, Feb. 22, the original commission of Gen. George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, signed by John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, dated June 19, 1775, was presented to the association by Ferdinand J. Dreer, of Philadelphia. It was obtained by him from Mr. George W. Childs. A china punch-bowl used by Washington was presented by the relatives of the late Dr. Theodore R. Varick, of Jersey City.

A bronze statue in honor of Sergeant William Jasper, of Revolutionary fame, was unveiled in the presence of 10,000 people. Governor Gordon, of Georgia, who delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the monument in 1879 was the orator of the day. The statue rests upon a granite monolith on one of the principal squares of Savannah. Its unveiling is made the occasion of three days festival, which began with a military parade and a review of troops by the Governor of the State.

THE Due d'Orleans, who last Christmas completed his course at Sandhurst, is to be attached by favor to the 60th Rifles. The insignia of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle have, however, been sent by the German Government to the general of cavalry division, L'Hotte, considered as one of the best leaders of mounted forces in France. A howl of rage has been raised by some of the Radical sheets of Paris, who designate the recipient as another commander sold to the enemy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

18-Years' Service.—You stand No. 5 on commissary sergeant list.

Subscriber.—There are no vacancies in the list of Post Q. M. sergeants.

4th Regiment, N. J., is referred to answer to "Adjutant" in this column.

Clericus.—It is doubtful whether any increase of pay will be authorized this year.

Third Infantry.—See article on probable movements of regiments in the JOURNAL of Feb. 18, p. 591.

Inquirer asks: Is a private in the Hospital Corps authorized to draw a blouse of fine quality, the same as is given to non-commissioned officers of the line? Ans.—Yes.

Le R. F. L.—The catalogue of requirements for admission to West Point is too long for insertion here, but if you will call at our office any week day about 4 P. M. you will be shown them. Or you can write to the Adjutant of the Military Academy for a copy.

School of the Company, article 270. Upton's Tactics. Break into platoons. The chief of left platoon commands right oblique. Does the platoon half face to the right at the word right oblique or at the command march? Ans.—At the word "right oblique."

Scrutator.—Polybius, the Grecian general and scholar, is said to be the inventor of the first signal corps of the army. This was about 200 years before Christ, and the system, in some form or another, has been constantly in use throughout all the wars known to history.

Crescent Hall asks: Which has the greatest number of naval vessels, England or France? Ans.—England. France has 386 vessels of all sorts, and England about 400, of which one-half are in commission, besides torpedo boats. England has 72 seagoing ironclads and France 52.

The Naval Pennant.—The origin of the long pennant, carried by all men-of-war, was as follows: When Van Tromp, the Dutch Admiral, hoisted a broom at his mast-head to indicate his intention to sweep the English from the sea, the English Admiral hoisted a horn-whip, indicating his intention to chase the Dutchman. Ever since that time the narrow or coach-whip pennant has been the distinctive mark of a vessel of war adopted by all nations.

"Street Firing" asks: When the first manual for street firing was published? Ans.—In 1872 a manual with some considerable resemblance to the present system was published by Col. Austen, then of the 47th, and the system was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at that time. It was prepared for practice with the howitzer battery of the then 11th Brigade. The system was practically illustrated at Prospect Park on the occasion of a brigade field day in June, 1872. As a system in which artillery and infantry are combined it has been the only manual published.

Musician asks: 1. How many bands in the Navy? Ans.—Properly speaking, the law contemplates but one band in the Navy, the Marine Band at Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

2. Is there a demand for musicians in Navy bands? Ans.—There are more applicants for the Marine Band than vacancies, although under the present leader, Mr. Sours, an occasional good musician is enlisted.

3. Where can a man enlist for them? Ans.—At the Marine Barracks, Washington, is the proper place to apply for enlistment.

4. What is the pay? Ans.—The leader of the Marine Band receives from \$70 to \$84 per month, according to length of service. Musicians of the first class receive from \$38 to \$43, second class \$34 to \$39, and those of the third class are paid from \$21 to \$29 a month.

Bands, however, are enlisted for service on flagships, and when so serving the bandmaster receives \$52 per month, chief musicians \$36, and first and second-class musicians \$32.

and \$30, respectively. It frequently occurs that a band is shipped in a foreign port for service on the station and discharged before the ship returns to the U. S.

Adjutant says: 1. In your very fair criticism of the drill of the 4th Regiment, N. G., N. J. (not N. G. & N. J.) in your issue of Feb. 18 you say that in executing close column on first division left in front the commandant of the second division should not command right forward four right, but should repeat the command of the colonel, fours right, etc. Is that not at variance with Upton, par. 475, page 208, third line, which says if the command be left in front "the chief of the second division commands right forward, fours right, etc.?"

2. Being at place of parade rest, at the command attention, should officers and men armed with the sword come to a carry or resume "the order?"

Ans.—You are right, and we are indebted to you for the correction.

They should take the position of "order arms."

3. The question of tactics in the same issue to which you refer does not inquire as to executing the movement so as to form line faced to the rear, and the answer was correct. The movement faced to the rear could be executed, as provided in the latter section of par. 458, followed by "fours right (or left) about."

GEN. SHERIDAN SETTLES THE QUESTION.

The Washington agent of the Associated Press sought an interview with General Sheridan for the purpose of ascertaining whether he would consent to make an authoritative statement in regard to his alleged Presidential candidacy. The General gave his consent, and in reply to questions, said: "I have never looked upon those newspaper articles as anything more than the usual shooting around in the woods which has once or twice before, in Presidential years, brought my name up in that connection. I know nothing more about this alleged 'boom' than what I have read in the papers, except that now and then some friend has twitted me about becoming a candidate. But if the matter is now discussed seriously it is time that all parties concerned should be informed that they are wasting their breath. I have never had the Presidential bee in my bonnet, and I don't intend to have it, for there is nothing that would induce me to leave the profession in which nearly 40 years of my life have been spent to enter upon a civil career. So all talk about my being a candidate may as well end."

"But suppose the Republican Convention should—"

Gen. Sheridan—Nominate me! I would not accept. But there is not the slightest probability of my being nominated, and, in any event, I would not accept. No! Not under any circumstances! I do not want that or any other civil office.

BLUE RIBBON

NEEDED AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE trial of Francis H. King, late a private of the 5th U. S. Art., for the shooting and killing, last November, of a citizen named Ryan Willis, shows plainly the temptations the soldiers of Fort Hamilton have before them, owing to the numerous saloons in that village. The civilians accuse the soldiers of trying to "run" the place, and the latter accuse the civilians of trying to "beat" them on every possible occasion.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Art., in the New York Herald's account of the trial, is reported as saying:

"The fact of the matter is, these liquor sellers live

of the soldiers and impose upon them. They want nothing better than to get a soldier in their saloons, fill him with liquor and then take his money from him. If the soldier resists he is beaten brutally. When I say soldiers I refer to the enlisted men, because none of the officers ever darken the doors of the gin mills. The enlisted men are their prey, and they pluck them for all they are worth."

"The soldiers want to steal out at night after taps and go to these saloons, but since the murder they have not been able to do so, for an orderly goes around to their beds in the barracks and makes out a list of those who are not in bed. In the morning they are arrested and tried and locked up in the guard house. There has been no trouble of any account since this innovation, and there never would have been any at all if the authorities of the village had kept these dives under subjection. We can do nothing in that direction, for our authority extends only to the fence that surrounds the reservation."

(From the Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.)

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

It appears, from what we learn, that heretofore in our Army service, on account of the limited number of commissioned medical officers available to fill all the demands and requirements at so many different rendezvous, hospitals, depots, fort, etc., scattered over such a wide extent of country, the United States arsenals have been compelled to depend upon neighboring physicians and surgeons, under contract, for attendance on the officers, enlisted men and their families. Of late, however, since the Indian question is nearly, if not quite settled, and the troops are being concentrated in large posts in regiments, the Government has considered it wise to make a change, and last summer ordered commissioned medical officers to duty at the arsenals in Watertown, Mass., Watervliet, N. Y., and Frankford, Pa.

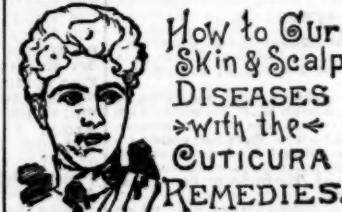
It is especially gratifying to the medical profession that already, as will be seen by reference to the correspondence and report of Surgeon J. C. McKee, contained in Ex. Doc. No. 40, of the National House of Representatives in the first session of the 50th Congress, an important improvement, which has been wanted, recommended and asked for many years back, will probably be carried out this coming spring and summer near our homes in Boston. Why this dangerous condition of affairs at the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., has been allowed to exist for so many years without attracting any attention, is one of those mysteries to which the proper explanation fails to present itself to the mind of the simple sanitarian.

In justice to Lieut.-Col. F. H. Parker, Ordnance Department, commanding officer, we are authorized to say that since he came in command, some four years ago, he has made every effort, by repeated reports, to have this improvement made. He also had plans and estimates made for the work, but Congress as steadily refused the appropriation until now the prospects look encouraging that the money will be forthcoming this session.

The request for an appropriation of \$11,968.96 for improving the sanitary condition of the Watertown Arsenal is now before the Appropriation Committee of the House, at Washington, with the endorsement of the Treasury Department, the War Department, and the Ordnance Officer, and, as we have already



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said, by no means for the first time. Here seems to be a truly legitimate opportunity to dispose of a bit of surplus.

Between the middle of August, when he first reported for duty, and the middle of November, Surgeon McKeen had two cases among those under his charge, of filth diseases, both assuming a malignant type and going on to a fatal termination in spite of treatment.

A calculation based upon the history of the Arsenal taken from its records, shows that the soil of the few acres of Arsenal grounds has been called upon since 1814 to receive, absorb and assimilate about 174 tons of solid or fecal matter, and 11,000 hogheads of liquid or urinary matter, in addition to a similar amount of slops, grease, etc., owing to the vicious and dangerous open cesspool system which prevails. Under such circumstances we are not surprised that the report of the Post Surgeon speaks of the soil, land and gravel as filled and saturated with putrid organic matters and ill-smelling gases, and of the conditions and surroundings obtaining at the Arsenal as in the highest degree favorable for the outbreak of epidemic disease.

Accepting the facts as stated, we most heartily endorse the further opinion expressed that, after this warning, further hesitancy and delay on the part of those in authority will not only be reprehensible, but absolutely criminal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Grant's Boswell, Adam Badeau, gives a most interesting volume entitled "Grant in Peace, from Appomattox to McGregor, a Personal Memoir," published by S. S. Scranton and Co., Hartford." Whatever question may be raised as to Badeau's historical impartiality there can be no doubt as to his capacity to furnish interesting reading upon the subject of the personal history and characteristics of his military leader with whom his fortunes were so long associated. This work presents Grant in a somewhat new light, describing as it does the development of his capacity as a civil leader. Much of it is personal in the extreme, but personalities always entertain and General Badeau has no scruples in making use to the fullest extent of any and all information he has upon his favorite theme. In the concluding chapters of the volume appear over one hundred private letters addressed by General Grant to Gen. Badeau and others. In justification of his own frankness Badeau tells us that "although General Grant was so reticent and almost secretive with individuals, he was not so with the world. He approved or even suggested some of the most personal statements concerning himself and his affairs." "Mrs. Grant suggested and he sanctioned a paragraph in a *Century* article about his family relatives, which was so personal that the editor struck it out and refused to publish it, although I (Badeau) protested. In his memoirs he showed himself willing to disclose details of his life and character and sentiment quite as sacred as any that I have revealed." As the biographer has taken the fullest advantage of the license thus granted him he has made a work of exceptional interest.

Messrs. D. Appleton and Co. publish a volume entitled "California of the South: its physical geography, climate, resources, routes of travel and health resorts," being a complete guide-book to Southern California, by Walter Lindley, M. D., and J. P. Widney, A. M., M. D. It has a map of California; a climatological map of Southern California; a township map of Los Angeles County, and numerous illustrations, including a likeness of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. "If," says the author, "the tourist is so fortunate as to have a letter of introduction to Gen. Miles, he will meet a courteous, polished,

scholarly gentleman, who is also a brave, successful soldier. He is modest, dignified, and entertaining. His appearance indicates that he was born to command. The General is very popular—except with Apache Indians." Gen. Miles's headquarters in Los Angeles are described as "diagonally across the street from a beautiful little park and surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds, open to the public." The volume greatly needs a good index, which would add much to its availability. There is not even a good table of contents. Gen. Miles contributes a chapter on "Comparative Valuation of Lands and Products," in which he predicts that the five counties comprising Southern California, and having an area but three hundred square miles less than Pennsylvania, will have an enormous population in the near future.

The Executive Council of the U. S. Cavalry Association will shortly issue the first number of the Journal. The papers read before the association up to Feb. 15 will, so far as space permits, appear in the first number. The order in which they appear, or the number of the Journal in which they are issued, is the result of grouping on account of subjects treated.

"Bismarck" is the subject of a brief paper to appear in the March "Century." The author (the article is anonymous) is of the opinion that so long as Bismarck is chancellor—that is, so long as he lives, for no new Kaiser will be likely to take the responsibility of displacing him—will probably continue to run in the accustomed course. Two portraits will accompany the paper, one of them an engraving of the bust by Roth.

A letter from the Rev. John A. Casas will be printed in the forthcoming number of the "American Magazine," proposing to extend the pension system to wounded and disabled Confederate soldiers on the broad ground of humanity. Its author thinks that even the Grand Army of the Republic may view it with favor.

Frederick Schwatka's polar-bear hunting episodes while in the Arctic appear in the March "Outing."

(From the London Times)

HERR KRUPP'S WILL.

LETTERS of administration, with the will dated April 21, 1882, annexed, have been granted of the personal estate valued at \$273,125, of Herr Alfred Krupp, late of the steel works, Essen, in Rhineish Prussia, who died on July 14 last, aged 75 years, and gives to his wife Bertha, née Eichhoff, the right to appoint for herself from his estate such income as she may think proper, not exceeding 500,000 marks per annum, and subject thereto, nominates as his heirs his son Fredrich Alfred Krupp and his descendants, and them failing, the testator's nephew, Arthur Krupp of Beresdorf. He expresses his confidence that his said son, in the same spirit which has animated himself, will take pride not only in keeping up the steel works to the high point which they have attained, but in improving them by the devotion of a considerable part of the income from them to that purpose, and in extending them so far as it may be likely to be of permanent benefit to do so.

A RAILROAD TO SAMARCUND.

JAN. 25 the first train of cars crossed the long bridge that has been thrown over the Oxus River in Russian Central Asia. This structure is nearly a thousand feet longer than the Brooklyn Bridge, including its approaches. Within the next three months it is expected that the trans-Caspian railroad will be completed to Samarcand and trains running from the Caspian Sea to the capital of the great Mongol conqueror. Many engineers said a railroad could not be maintained through the shifting sands of the Kara-Kum desert. But Gen. Annenkov, by

covering parts of his railroad with clay, by placing in his embankments layers of the branches of a desert shrub, and by cultivating along parts of the route many thousands of desert plants whose roots retain the sand, has thus far maintained his road bed without deterioration. The problem of a water supply was solved by bringing water in pipes from mountains that skirt 200 miles of the route; also by canals from the Murghab, while artesian wells are the source of supply between Merv and the Oxus. In a region that is destitute of fuel, and where the cold is at times intense, petroleum has been used to drive the locomotives and to heat the 60 railroad stations along the way.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An order has been issued that all cavalry officers of the Russian Army should learn telegraphy. The latest addition to the ironclad fleet, the *Admiral Nakhimov*, has been found to be useless. She requires such extensive alterations that she will practically have to be rebuilt before she can be put in commission.

The *Admiralty Gazette* says: The Mediterranean squadron's trials in firing Whitehead torpedoes when steaming 12 knots, which is probably about the usual rate which will be maintained in action, have not shown the torpedoes to much advantage. Several of these weapons proved erratic in their courses, and one was altogether lost; not a few of the cartridges from which they were discharged were found to be unsatisfactory.

In the British House of Commons on Monday evening Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, declared that there was no truth whatever in the report that any military or naval action was being taken or was contemplated against Venezuela. Negotiations had been carried on respecting doubtful territory between British Guiana and Venezuela and the latter had proposed that the matter be submitted to arbitration. The British Government were not averse to the principle of arbitration, but they were unable to accept the basis that Venezuela proposed. The negotiations were temporarily stopped in consequence of the suspension of diplomatic relations by the late President Bianco.

The surgeons who examined the bodies of the soldiers killed by the explosion of melinite at Belfort, report to the French Chirurgical Society that of the 17 men hit only six lived. The bodies of the slain, it is said, were literally torn into shreds, and it is the belief of Dr. Tachard and his assistants that much of the substance exploded only after entering the bodies, or, in other words, that melinite as now compounded explodes at different periods, some early, some late; the first bursting the shell into fragments, and the latter, adhering to these fragments, exploding when driven home. They remarked on the absence of burns and of poisoning. The bodies of the wounded were found to be tattooed as if with explosive dust.

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WAR PREPARATIONS ABROAD.

A FOREIGN press despatch says: Military activity continues in full swing on every side. The Czar held a grand council recently, at which every leading general was present. The Russian War Office now permits free mention of the movement of the troops. For instance, Warsaw despatches state that there have arrived at that city four regiments of Circassian cavalry en route for the Pinezoff and Kielce districts. At Michalowitz, near the Galician frontier, immense barracks have been raised. An order from St. Petersburg directs the execution of the plans for the mobilization of a part of the field artillery. On the Austrian side there is an increase in the number of recruits and officers for the Landwehr. Large purchases of Krupp guns have been made, and enormous war contracts for provisions and munitions of war have been executed. On the German side the most significant feature is the extension of the strategic railways on the Eastern frontier. There is feverish activity at Spandau, where the men in the Government foundries are compelled to work overtime.

The death of Gen. Ferriere, French Army, Chief of the Geographical Service in the Ministry of War, is announced.

La Defense Nationale (Belge), apropos of the Belgian defences, tells us: "In regard to the question whether the cannon to arm the fortifications on the Meuse are to be purchased from the Krupp foundries or cast in Belgium, we may remark that not long ago Herr Krupp, overwhelmed with orders he found impossible to carry out, transferred his order for a quantity of shells, to a firm carrying on business in the neighborhood of Charleroi. It follows then that, if Herr Krupp has no time to execute his own orders, and is compelled to have them carried out in Belgium, the Belgians might as well give their order direct to themselves!"

THE "Neue Freie Presse" publishes the text of the triple alliance treaties. The terms of the compact are as follows: In the event of an attack by France against Italy or by Russia against Austria, the Cabinets at Rome and Vienna will maintain a friendly neutrality. Austria will support Italy's interests in the Mediterranean and will promote no enterprise in the Balkans without a previous agreement with Italy. The Italian-German treaty imposes mutual support against France in case of attack. An additional convention provides that if Austria or Germany is attacked by France or Russia, Italy will be obliged to aid the country attacked with all of her forces.

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(From the Hudson Register.)

WHY HE WAS A GENERAL.

At a court sitting in Southern Illinois a certain General Watkins was called upon to testify. "What is your name?" he was asked. "General Watkins," was the reply. "Were you in the late war?" "No, sir." "Were you in the Mexican War?" "No, sir." "Were you ever commander of militia?" "No, sir." "Did you ever hold a military appointment?" "No, sir." "Then," asked the lawyer, with a sneer, "how did you get to be a general?" "I was born so."

THERE is a direct simplicity and respectful formality quite foreign to our own manners, to be marked in the column of "family notices" seen in the pages of our German contemporaries. The announcements of engagements are made, for example, in the following shape: "I have the honor humbly to announce my engagement to Miss _____, eldest daughter of the merchant, Mr. _____, and his wife Marie, born de la B. in Stettin. SCHMIDT, 1st Lieut. in the 2d Pommerian Field Artillery Regiment, etc."

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